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Pilgrims at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher kneel yesterday to kiss the slab of rock believed to be where the body of Jesus was laid out after being taken down from the cross. Easter story, Page 12. (AP)

Arafat: No more dialogue with Hamas

JON IMMANUEL

AN escalating war of words between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Hamas appears to rule out any new dialogue, after Hamas on Friday rejected any commitment to end attacks on Israel.

Arafat told a Palestinian Authority cabinet meeting in Nablus on Friday that he no longer trusts Hamas to control its armed wing. "Hamas has tried more than once to conduct a coup d'etat against Palestinian legitimacy after receiving external orders," he was quoted as saying by PA secretary Tayeb Abdel-Raheem.

"Dialogue with our brothers in the PLO factions [the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine] is still open, but we are not considering any dialogue with others," Arafat was quoted as saying.

Arafat was particularly upset that members of the Jordanian Parliament sympathetic to Hamas had, according to his reports, distributed a fatwa (religious ruling) stating that "suicide bombings against Israelis are not taboo."

The PA, through its press agency, Wafa, said its police had stopped four more planned suicide attacks recently, but gave no details.

Yesterday's denials of any interest in dialogue follow a recent report in the London-based *Al Hayat* quoting an unidentified Hamas official as saying that Arafat is willing to release "some" of its activists if it "suspended military operations" until after the Israeli elections on May 29.

Such an offer falls far short of Islamic radicals' demands. Publicly Hamas has indicated no soft-

ening of its militant position and appears to be led by its armed wing, Izzadin Kassam.

An Izzadin Kassam leaflet on Friday "utterly rejects" a plan by members of Hamas and different PLO factions to go to Amman to initiate a dialogue with Hamas leaders there, unless Arafat first "makes an official apology for all the terrorist measures and ugly crimes committed by the authority's henchmen."

This must be followed by the immediate release of all prisoners in Palestinian jails "without exception" and trials for "persecutors responsible for torturing Hamas and Kassam heroes." A Kassam statement last Tuesday warned of new suicide attacks against Israel as revenge for measures taken by the PA.

Arafat said that a plan to send a delegation to talk with Hamas leaders in Jordan "had no roots in truth," but a four-man "independent" delegation, each supportive of a different faction, plans to go there anyway.

They include Riyad Malki (PFLP), Jamil Hamami (Jerusalem Hamas supporter), Marwan Barghouti (Fatah leader), and Imad Falouji (former Hamas leader who has frequently mediated between Hamas and the PA).

The group was to have left today, but has not yet received visas to enter Jordan. (Last night Arafat asked Faisal Hussein, chief PLO official in Jerusalem, to cancel the planned trip, Israel Radio reported.)

Malki said the plan to meet with Hamas activists in Jordan does not imply that the group believes the suicide attacks are a response to orders from abroad, "but we are trying to stop all such activities to allow for a situation

'Arafat asked Hamas to suspend attacks until May 30'

Jerusalem Post Staff

PALESTINIAN Authority President Yasser Arafat asked Hamas to pledge to suspend military operations against Israeli targets until after the elections in exchange for releasing a number of Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists, a Hamas official told the London-based *Al-Hayat* newspaper last week.

The official, who asked to remain anonymous, said Arafat had informed mediators, who included a number of Israeli Arabs, of the offer, which included a pledge to suspend measures taken against the institutions and activists of both Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

The offer was conveyed to Hamas's leaders in the Gaza Strip, some of whom are in detention, the report said.

The official, described as a "leading figure," said he believes Arafat's aim is "to give the Israeli peace camp a chance in the elections." Arafat also offered "to allow the movement's institutions to carry out their activities in the self-rule area and to freeze the authority's decision to disband the military organizations of the resistance factions as long as Hamas is committed to the agreements with the authority," according to the official.

Netanyahu to court Yosef amid reports of Shas-Labor deal

HERB KEINON

LIKUD leader Binyamin Netanyahu is scheduled to meet with Shas mentor Rabbi Ovadia Yosef tomorrow, five days after Yosef met with Prime Minister Shimon Peres leading to reports - dismissed by Shas - that a pre-election Shas-Labor deal was in the works.

According to the reports, a deal was being worked out whereby Yosef would instruct Shas voters not to vote for either candidate for prime minister, and to return Labor would push construction in the haredi sector, and set elections for the Bnei Brak Municipality, currently governed by an Interior Ministry-appointed body.

Such a deal would help Peres at the polls, since - as Shas leader Aryeh Deri has admitted on a number of occasions - most Shas supporters lean toward Netanyahu.

However, senior Labor sources yesterday emphatically denied the reports of an agreement between Peres and Yosef.

Deri reiterated his dismissal of the report last night, stressing that Shas's leaders will not recommend either candidate for prime minister, and will tell their people to vote for whomever they want for prime minister.

This, he noted, is very different from instructing Shas's people to refrain from voting for either candidate, or to put a blank ticket in the polling box, which Labor would prefer, since most Shas voters are right wingers.

"Generally where there is smoke there is fire," Deri told Israel Radio on Friday. "But this time there is no smoke and no fire. Rabbi Ovadia met with Peres before the holiday, just as he has done previously. They talked about the peace process,

but did not speak about political matters. There are no negotiations with Labor about any working paper."

Deri said the party's position is not to take a stand on the prime ministerial race. "I have explained that both candidates are secular, so we cannot say to vote for one candidate or the other," he said.

Deri also advised against reading too much into a statement Yosef said after the meeting with Peres that "Israel needs a strong government" that will see the peace process through to the end.

"Rabbi Ovadia supports the peace policy to prevent attacks and the loss of life," Deri said. "It is no secret that he supported the Oslo accords. But after he saw that while we speak of peace they speak of war, that Arafat does nothing to stop attacks, and that Oslo does not work as it was supposed to, he directed Shas to leave the coalition."

Deri said that when Yosef spoke of a strong government, he was referring to a government that does not need the support of either Meretz or the Arab parties to govern.

Netanyahu said he believes the Shas denies about any agreement with Labor. "Not voting is essentially a vote for Peres," he said, "and it is difficult for me to believe that distinguished rabbis, especially Rabbi Ovadia, will make a decision like this."

Netanyahu said he senses a great deal of support among the haredi and religious public, and that he is skeptical about speculation that rabbis would issue directives or decisions that go against the feeling of the religious public. *Michal Yudelman contributed to this report.*

Labor to approve moving up Russian immigrant on list

MICHAL YUDELMAN

THE Labor Party's convention is to meet today to approve placing a representative of new immigrants from the former Soviet Union on a realistic slot on the party's Knesset list.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is to assure the Jordanian candidates at the convention that none of them will be harmed by the addition of the candidate to the list, somewhere between slots 18 and 25.

Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir, whose appointment as Israel's ambassador to China was approved last week, has not yet accepted the offer. She has also not notified the party leadership of her plans, if any, to withdraw from the Knesset list.

According to senior party sources, Namir spoke to Foreign Minister Ehud Barak and responded favorably to the idea, but has not given her final reply yet. It is therefore not clear whether Namir's Knesset slot could be filled by the Russian new immigrant candidate, or whether the latter will take up an additional slot, forcing all those below to move one slot down.

Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zvillil said yesterday that the party intends to add a new immigrant to its list whether Namir withdraws from the list or not.

The new candidate is to be elected on Thursday in primaries among Labor's 17,000 registered members who immigrated in recent years from the former Soviet Union.

However, the issue is raising objections among candidates at the bottom of the list, who fear that reserving a higher slot for a new candidate would jeopardize their chances of getting into the Knesset.

Yael Aran, a primaries candidate, who did not make it to a realistic Knesset slot, petitioned Labor's appeals committee against reserving a slot for a Russian (Continued on Page 2)

Colonel reprimanded for shelling of Lebanese village

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

THE army has reprimanded the colonel responsible for the IDF shelling of the south Lebanese village of Yatar last weekend, which killed two residents and which sparked Hizbullah Katyusha attacks in the North.

Hizbullah unleashed a barrage of rockets into the Galilee, injuring one woman and causing mod-

erate damage to several apartments in Kiryat Shmona.

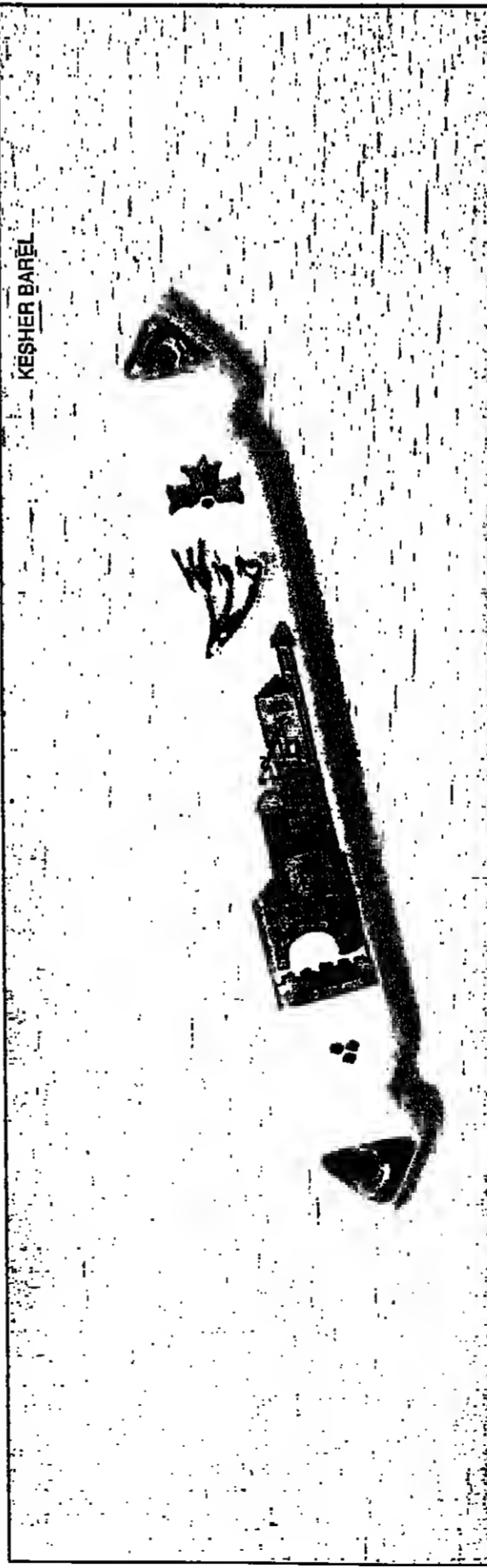
In an effort to prevent Hizbullah retaliation for the shelling, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said at the time that the IDF shelling was a mistake and that Israel regretted the incident. OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine ordered an inquiry into the shelling.

The IDF Spokesman said that Yatar village is a frequent scene of attacks against the IDF and South Lebanese Army and that

Polish neo-Nazis demonstrate at Auschwitz

OSWIECIM, Poland (Reuter) - A group of Polish nationalists demonstrated yesterday at Auschwitz, demanding that Jewish organizations should be barred from having a say over the site's administration.

More than a hundred of people, mostly adolescent skinheads, unfurled banners reading "Jews, Thieves Away From the Government", "Poland for Poles" and "Down with Europe and NATO" near the side of the former camp, which is now a state museum overlooked by an international council.



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 Givatayim: 20 Weizmann St., Kfar Shmaryahu: 2 Hahoresh St.,
 Nahariya: 37 Gataton Blvd., Ramat Gan: 32 Bialik St., Rehovot: 179 Herzl St., Petach Tikva:
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 Beersheva: 40 Ha'atzmaut St., Eilat: 3 Hativat Hanegev St.,
 Raanana: 112 Abuza St.



מכון הארץ

Chirac visits security zone

News agencies

FRENCH President Jacques Chirac visited the security zone on Friday and repeated his call for full restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty.

On the second day of his visit to Lebanon, Chirac flew by helicopter from Beirut to Nakoura to visit French peacekeeping troops of UNIFIL.

"We wish that the Lebanese state freely recovers its full sovereignty over the whole of its territory," Chirac told the 250 French soldiers in a speech.

Nakoura is headquarters of the force.

The zone was quiet on Friday and there was none of the usual shelling and shooting during Chirac's visit.

Speaking in sight of the Israeli border, he repeated France's offer of troops to help guarantee security on the border under a peace agreement.

Chirac is the first French president to pay an official visit to Beirut since the country's 1943 independence from France. He said his visits to Lebanon and Egypt, where he was to travel later yesterday, were intended to revive France's "presence and role [in the Middle East] which had perhaps eroded a bit with time."

Yesterday, Chirac said young Lebanese were worried about the future of their country and urged them to mobilize to secure its freedom, independence and democracy.

"I ardently desire a strong, independent Lebanon," Chirac

told a news conference on the last day of a 48-hour visit in which he expressed support for the freedom and independence of Lebanon, a French protectorate before independence in 1943.

Helping Lebanon regain its place as a focus of religious tolerance in a stable, peaceful and developing Mediterranean region was a priority of French policy, Chirac declared.

Chirac told the Lebanese parliament on Thursday France would not rest until Lebanon's sovereignty was restored over all its territory.

On Friday, Chirac heard Cardinal Nasrallah Sfeir, Lebanon's top churchman, complain that the country was daily losing its sovereignty, independence and freedom of decision.

Sfeir was referring to the presence of 35,000 Syrian troops who were invited to Lebanon in 1976 and help the government maintain security.

Sfeir is a strong critic of the government, whose leaders travel to Damascus to consult Syrian leaders on almost every internal Lebanese political decision.

Chirac was expected to urge Sfeir to encourage Christians to vote in parliamentary elections due in the autumn after most of them boycotted the last elections in 1992 in protest at the presence of the Syrians. Chirac said he backed Christian demands for guarantees of a just electoral law as a condition for taking part in parliamentary elections due in the autumn.

Moussa: We continue to oppose Israel's nukes

News agencies

CAIRO Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said yesterday that Cairo would continue to oppose Israel's alleged nuclear capability because it could spark an atomic arms race in the region.

"Egypt's stance on the danger of Israel's possession of nuclear weapons is firm and will not change...regardless of Israeli complaints about it," Moussa told reporters.

"Egypt's policy will not change because its aim is regional security and any Israeli nuclear armament or effort could doubtless spark a nuclear arms race in the region," he added.

Egyptian newspapers, quoting Israel Radio, said yesterday Foreign Minister Ehud Barak officially complained to Egypt's ambassador in Tel Aviv about Cairo's stance on Israel's nuclear policy. The papers reported Israel Radio as saying Barak expressed "his government's" anger towards Egyptian obstacles to Israel's nuclear program.

"Barak told (Ambassador) Mohammed Bassiouny about his government's objections to Egypt's insistence that Israel sign the nuclear non-proliferation

treaty at the follow-up Middle East summit in Washington," the official *Al-Ahram* newspaper said.

Cairo wants Israel's nuclear program dismantled or at least subjected to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The issue cropped up again after media reports that radioactive waste leaked from Israel's Dimona nuclear reactor at Dimona. Environment Minister Yossi Sarid denied the Dimona complex posed any hazard. Egypt dismissed yesterday American claims that Libya was building a big chemical weapons plant near Tripoli.

"We have no evidence that there is such a plant in Libya," Moussa told reporters. "We hope that any problem caused by doubts like those expressed by the US defence secretary would be treated calmly."

Defense Secretary William Perry, who visited Egypt last week, said on Wednesday the United States had hard evidence of a Libyan program to develop chemical weapons and said it

would not rule out military action to stop Tripoli from doing so.

Perry also said he showed Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak this evidence and warned him that chemical warfare was as much a threat to regional powers like Egypt as it was to the United States.

But Moussa insisted Egypt had no information to pinpoint the existence of such a plant. "No doubt the presence of such a (program) would result in intensive talks," he added. Meanwhile, Israel has complained about Egyptian press attacks on Oman and Qatar which established trade relations with Israel, an official said Friday.

The two Gulf states announced this week, during a visit by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, that they would open trade missions in Tel Aviv.

Foreign Minister Ehud Barak summoned Bassiouny and "noted that Egypt itself was the first Arab country to make peace with Israel," an aide said. "The minister said Egypt's state-controlled press showed an ambivalent attitude to the peace process," he told AP.

Four killed, 10 injured in weekend road accidents

A KIDNEY belonging to 20-year-old soldier Guy Muallem of Ramat Hasharon, who died Friday night from injuries suffered in a car accident in the Arava Thursday, was successfully transplanted into a 17-year-old Umm el-Fahm girl yesterday.

Four people were killed and 10 injured in weekend road accidents.

Muallem's friend, Yuval Amar, 20, also died in the crash and two other friends sitting in the back of their car suffered light injuries.

Muallem had been on special rehabilitative leave from the army to recover from a motorcycle accident he had been in seven months ago. He and three friends planned to vacation in Eilat over the weekend, but the driver of their car apparently fell asleep at the wheel on the Arava Highway and lost control of the car, which overturned.

Muallem and Amar suffered severe head injuries and were hospitalized in critical condition in Beersheba's Soroka Hospital.

Muallem's mother, a nurse, said: "If I can help to save others, I had no second thoughts" about donating her son's organs. The transplant was performed at Haifa's

Rambam Hospital.

In other road accidents, a 27-year-old Romanian worker was hit by a car and killed Friday night while crossing the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway near Atlit. The driver of the vehicle was detained for questioning.

One man was killed and four others seriously hurt last night when a car went out of control, overturned in the air and landed atop a commercial vehicle on the Kastina-Kiryat Gat highway. A third car then plowed into them.

Four people were seriously injured on the highway near Mitzpe Shalem yesterday when two cars collided. One of the four was in critical condition, and taken by helicopter to Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Keren.

Meanwhile, former Road Safety Administration head Otmel Schneller said yesterday the government was not making good on its promises regarding road safety. He said the government had failed to add the 425 traffic police and eight traffic court judges it had promised.

Through Thursday, nine people were killed and 49 were injured in road accidents this week. Five of the nine were pedestrians. (Itm)

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LOTKA SCHLESINGER

(née Perlberger)

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, April 7, 1996 (Nissan 18, 5756) at noon at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Meeting at the front gate.

Mourning by: Batia Frost and family Dan Schlesinger and family

Our beloved

NATHAN SUFFRIN

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Mourning by: His wife His sons and their families His brother and sister

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, April 7, 1996, at Hayarkon Cemetery, at 2:30 p.m.

Bethlehem demonstration protests Easter closure, land confiscation

News agencies

ABOUT 800 Palestinians, Israelis and European tourists joined together in Bethlehem yesterday to protest the closure preventing Christians from entering Jerusalem during Easter and the confiscation of land for a bypass road.

"Israel is keeping Palestinians out of Jerusalem in Holy Week," said one banner.

The bypass road, which requires the expropriation of more than 1,500 dunams, will primarily serve settlements in Gush Etzion. However, Palestinians claim some of the land is also for other purposes.

LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

sian immigrant. Aran claims that Nami's withdrawal and the insertion of a new candidate in her place will damage women's representation on Labor's list.

In another development, Labor's campaign chiefs have decided not to attack Likud candidate Binyamin Netanyahu on a personal basis, at least at this stage, and to concentrate on a positive campaign line.

ARAFAT

(Continued from Page 1)

of dialogue to develop." He asserted that he does not represent the PFLP, which in a statement from Damascus supported the latest bombings. "I am representing myself as an individual," he said.

The group plans to make four proposals: to suspend Hamas "military activity" and have Hamas "recognize the Palestinian Authority," while the PA will "start the release of Hamas prisoners beginning with the leadership," and will "stop closing Hamas services and institutions."

As the rhetoric escalates, Arafat has taken steps to subdue Palestinian public opinion, which is now more upset by the Israeli closure than by the terror attacks which precipitated it. In Nablus on Friday Arafat vis-

COLONEL

(Continued from Page 1) more attacks were expected last Saturday. According to the inquiry, Hizbullah had previously carried out five attacks from that location.

The inquiry results stressed that Levine is still not convinced that those killed were innocent civilians. Army spokesmen had identified what they said was an armed squad moving near the village and directed fire at it, killing two and wounding a third. However, Lebanese reports said they were innocent villagers who had been building a water tank. "[The IDF unit] acted accord-

ingly after it received the necessary permission to open fire," the inquiry said. The inquiry instead put the blame on the regional brigade commander, Col. Z, who gave the order to open fire.

"The brigade commander deviated from a number of regulations on opening fire," the inquiry said. But it noted that these deviations had no bearing on the result of the shelling.

The army decided to keep the colonel's reprimand within the framework of the Northern Command and not seek alternative punishment, such as a court martial, the IDF Spokesman said.

Over the weekend, IDF and SLA gunners fired artillery rounds at terrorist targets in south Lebanon after Hizbullah gunmen lobbed mortar shells at an SLA position in the eastern sector of the zone, the army said. The army said the Hizbullah mortar rounds did not cause any damage.

REUNION / ANNIVERSARY Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School of Rockville, Md., invites all past students, faculty and graduates to Kibbutz Ramat Rachel for dinner today, April 7, at 7 p.m. Hope to see you there!

First Royal Jordanian flight here

Royal Jordanian Airlines is to make its inaugural flight here tonight. Flight RJ3400 from Amman is to land at Ben-Gurion Airport at 6:55, carrying some 50 VIPs, including King Hussein's son, Prince Faisal and several cabinet ministers. Under the bilateral aviation agreement, Royal Jordanian and El Al will each be able to operate five weekly flights to the each other's country. Jerusalem Post Staff

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The Prague Philharmonic Choir was excellent this time too. Ova Binar, "Maariv" "The Prague Philharmonic Choir was superb." Chanech Ron, "Yedioth Ahravot"

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Yeltsin repeats 'no-attack' pledge

MOSCOW - President Boris Yeltsin said yesterday he had sent a message to Chechnya's rebel leader telling him Russian military activity in the region had stopped, but media reports said soldiers and rebels were still fighting.

Yeltsin said he sent a telegram to separatist chief Dzhokhar Dudayev and Doku Zavgayev, leader of the region's Moscow-backed government, saying there would be no more "adventurism" from Russian troops in the region.

"In line with my decree, regular checks have shown that military activities by the federal forces have stopped," he told supporters at a presidential campaign meeting.

It was the first time Yeltsin had acknowledged a direct approach to the rebel leader, who is in hiding in the Chechen mountains from an arrest warrant issued by Moscow.

Yeltsin was speaking at the end of a week in which air raids on villages had undermined his efforts to resolve the conflict.

"You will no longer find that our forces have initiated military adventures anywhere," he said.

But fresh clashes were reported yesterday.

The Moscow-backed Chechen government's first deputy head, Abdula Bugayev, told Itar-Tass news agency Russian forces had carried out artillery attacks on the village of Gotskoye 30 km southeast of Grozny.

Interfax news agency said "an operation to liquidate Dudayev's fighters was continuing" in Gotskoye and Vedeno in the mountains further east.

Independent NTV television news said clashes were continuing in up to 10 Chechen villages. It showed smoke rising from one village, but it was unclear when the scene was filmed.

The Chechen government issued an appeal to the State Duma lower house of parliament in Moscow, asking deputies to take steps to stop "the deaths of peaceful citizens and Russian servicemen in Chechnya." Tass said.

(Agencies)

Husband kills ex-wife, eight relatives and self

VERNON, British Columbia (AP) - An estranged husband fatally shot his wife and eight of her relatives as they prepared for a family wedding, then drove to a motel and killed himself, leaving a note of apology.

The massacre was the second-worst mass shooting ever in Canada, topped only by the slaying of 14 women at a Montreal engineering school in 1989.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police said the victims were members of a Sikh family, and a police unit was working with members of Vernon's stinned community of 150 Sikh families.

The dead included the family patriarch, owner of the big, cream-colored house in the affluent Mission Hill district; his wife; their five grown daughters; a son and a son-in-law. Six victims died at the scene and three later in hospital.

Two other family members, including the grandmother of the gunman's wife and a 6-year-old girl, were wounded. Their injuries were not considered life-threatening. The elderly woman was transferred to a hospital in Vancouver.

Another two children, both girls, escaped unharmed as the gunman swept through the home in late morning, systematically shooting those he met with a pair of handguns and a rifle or shotgun.

The Vancouver Sun reported that the man, who had traveled to Vernon from his home in the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby, had a history of violence and had previously threatened his wife's family.

The bride was to be married yesterday.

The groom learned of the massacre from police while en route from Toronto to the wedding in the city of 30,000 people located in a quiet valley known for its orchards and vineyards about 296 km northwest of Vancouver. Vernon had one murder last year.

Other relatives and guests of the Sikh family were flying in from as far away as India to make up a wedding party numbering about 250.

The gunman was found in a nearby motel shortly after the killings, dead from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Police said he left a short suicide note apologizing for his actions but not explaining them.

Friends of the family say the killer had threatened his relatives ever since he and his wife separated. Lori Sievers, a friend of one of the slain daughters, told the Vancouver Sun that the man had shown up at her friend's workplace to insult her and threaten the family.

The woman left her husband because he had become extremely violent but the threats to the family continued after the separation, Sievers said.

Harjinder Singh Brar, a longtime friend of the murdered family, said the man was living in the Vancouver area and was very distraught over the separation.

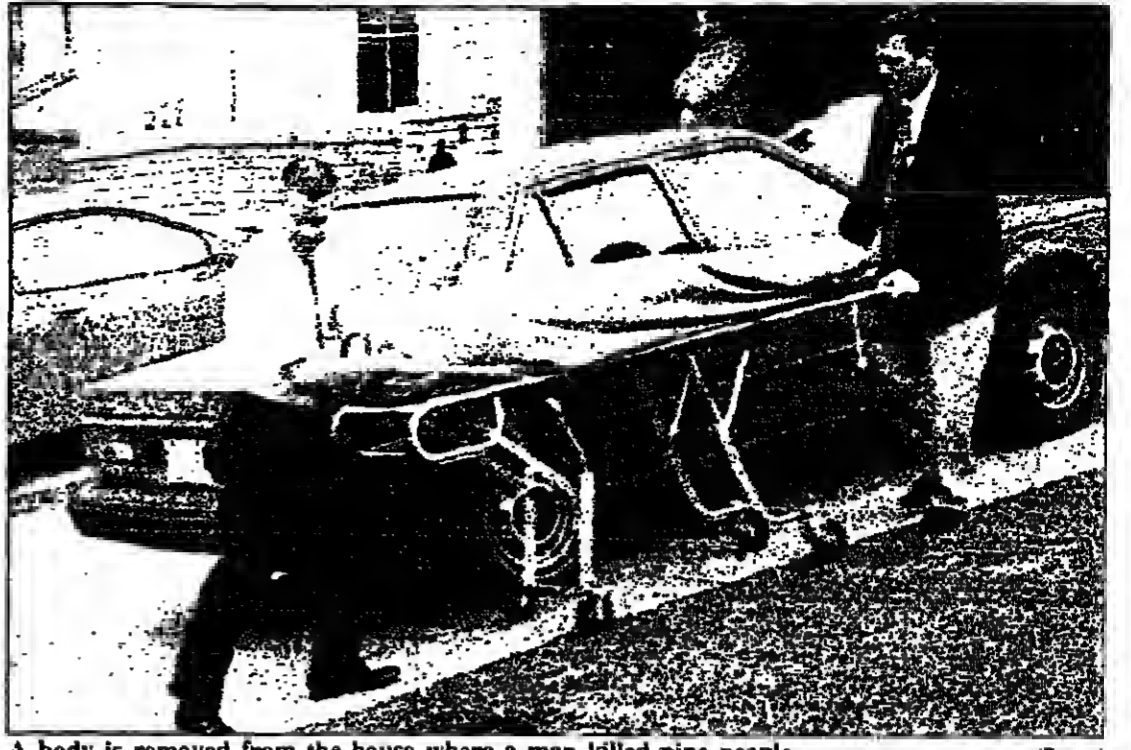
A Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer said the gunman arrived at the home in the morning, and first shot the bride's father as he washed his car in the driveway, leaving him to die in a pool of blood. He then walked toward the house, shooting another person through the front window.

Inside the two-story home, he shot the bride's mother, his wife, several siblings, their grandmother, a six-year-old niece and a brother-in-law before fleeing by the back door.

Some of the wounded staggered outside and collapsed in front of the house.

"I heard shots, a lady screaming, and then pop! pop!" said neighbor Jeremy Pelletier.

Chantal Beaudoin, 8, who lives next door, said, "I heard some gunshots and screaming. I woke my mom up and I told her I heard some screaming."



A body is removed from the house where a man killed nine people. (Reuters)

North Korean troops enter restricted crossing

HEAVILY-armed North Korean soldiers staged a second incursion into the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas yesterday, defying a truce agreement hours after South Korea's president ordered an "iron-tight" defense.

About 260 soldiers entered the Panmunjom border crossing point within the buffer zone in a convoy of nine trucks at 7:00 p.m., a Seoul defense ministry spokesman said.

The troops carrying four 82-mm recoilless rifles and five machine guns stayed in the highly-sensitive Joint Security Area for several hours before withdrawing.

News agencies

SEOUL

marched into the zone to shatter a truce agreement in force since the 1950-53 Korean war. They stayed two hours.

In an increasingly heated war of words, South Korean President Kim Young-sam said the earlier incursion marked a dangerous escalation of Pyongyang's provocations, while a North Korean newspaper accused the South of preparing an invasion.

Korea, the newspaper said, was on the "eve of war."

As US and South Korean forces went on the highest alert for 15 years, Kim summoned security chiefs and ministers over Pyongyang's decision to withdraw from the armistice accord.

"As North Korea has overtly threatened provocation, we should have iron-tight defense," Kim told the meeting.

Under the truce only 35 military police from each side are allowed in the security area, where only side arms are permitted.

A South Korean government statement said the security meeting discussed a response to the North Korean move to give up its duties in the buffer zone under the armistice accord.

Pyongyang said at the time its soldiers and vehicles entering the four km zone would no longer bear the insignia demanded by the truce agreement.

Kim said Pyongyang's decision was a dangerous development.

"A series of recent moves made by North Korea represented a deliberate act of provocation that, unlike any provocative moves in the past, stem from the North's elaborate and long-term scheme," the statement quoted him saying.

North Korea's *Minju Joson* daily defended the withdrawal from the truce pact as a "legitimate countermeasure."

"Kim Young-sam's group have turned the southern portion of the demilitarized zone into a militarized zone and a start for invasion of the North," it said.

Cherry blossoms big in Japan

TOKYO (AP) - Hundreds of thousands of Japanese thronged the capital's parks yesterday to gaze wistfully at blooming cherry blossoms - and drink sake, eat raw fish and party till midnight.

Nearly 100,000 people packed Tokyo's Ueno Park, a favorite spot for the annual ritual of flower-viewing, or *hanami*, police said. Revelers also gathered at dozens of other parks around the city.

The pink and white blossoms are a spring obsession in Japan. TV and radio stations offer daily - and sometimes hourly - reports on the advance of the "cherry blossom front" moving northward from the archipelago.

The flowers' fleeting beauty - the petals will soon be blown from the branches - is appreciated as a symbol of the impermanence of youth.

Diana's dress bill may have damaged career aspirations

LONDON (Reuters) - Princess Diana's ambitions to become a roving ambassador for Britain could be thwarted by her expensive taste in clothes, a newspaper said.

Senior Foreign Office officials are reportedly blocking her plans because of an 80,000 pound (NIS 366,000) bill she presented to them after an official Gulf tour 10 years ago, *The Times* said.

It said the princess, estranged wife of Prince Charles, heir to the throne, "has lost important allies as she seeks to assume a roving and semi-official role."

The clothes bill was for a 16-day tour of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The princess went with her husband in 1986 when they were one of the world's most popular couples.

"It was a long time ago, but it was a very special occasion and a long trip," Diana's spokeswoman told the newspaper.

Buckingham Palace said that when members of the royal family undertake such trips the Foreign Office contributes to the costs.

The Times said that during the trip the princess received many lavish gifts from her Gulf hosts, including a diamond necklace and earrings said to be worth more than 100,000 pounds (half a million shekels) at the time. The jewelry remains her private property.

Princess Diana announced her hopes to become a goodwill ambassador, or "queen of hearts", during a television interview in which she also admitted being unfaithful to her husband.

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Clinton honors Brown

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - President Bill Clinton yesterday honored Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and the 32 other Americans who died with him in a plane crash, saying they lost their lives bringing peace to Bosnia.

Clinton was to lead late-afternoon ceremonies at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware marking the return of the bodies from Croatia, where authorities were trying to determine why their US military plane crashed into a hillside.

"These Americans literally gave their lives bringing to others the blessings of a normal life that too often we take here for granted," Clinton said in his weekly radio address to the nation.

The mission included 12 business executives who agreed to go to the Balkans, Clinton said, to help "people rebuild their lives and their land so that the hard-won peace in Bosnia would grow strong."

"Sometimes it takes a terrible tragedy to illuminate a basic truth," Clinton reminded Americans. "In a democracy, government is not them versus us. We are all us; we are all in it together."

Brown's military Boeing 737, with 35 people aboard, crashed on Wednesday on its approach to Dnbrovnik airport in rain and fog. Two of the dead were Croatian.

The president has been deeply shaken by the death of the 54-year-old Brown, a black American raised in Harlem who rose to become chairman of the Democratic Party.

He was credited with playing a key role in helping Clinton with the 1992 presidential campaign and had been mentioned as a candidate to head the president's re-election campaign this year.

As commerce secretary, Brown was an influential member of Clinton's inner circle - often credited with keeping US business interests a driving force behind its foreign policy.

Clinton, who has twice visited Brown's home to comfort his family, was to take the cabinet officer's wife, Alma, and two grown children - Michael and Tracey - with him on Air Force One to the Delaware ceremony.

Others planning to attend the arrival ceremony included Vice President Al Gore, approximately 25 members of Congress and Cabinet officers.

The American victims of the crash were given formal military honors as their bodies were departing from Croatia, with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Bosnian Prime Minister Hasana Muratovic participating.

The bodies, laid in coffins wrapped in American flags, were put on board two US C-17 military transport planes.

"Today when we take our leave from Ron Brown and all other senior US officials, on behalf of whole of Croatia and myself I express my deepest sympathy to the families of those who have perished," Tudjman said.

In addition to Brown and the 12 businessmen, the victims of the crash included the six-member crew, 12 US government officials, a European development bank official, a New York Times reporter, a Croatian interpreter and a Croatian photographer.



Unabomber suspect Theodore Kaczynski is led by police to federal court.

(Reuter)

Sarajevans mark the spot where Bosnian war began

THE shots that began the Bosnian war were fired at the Vrbanja Bridge in central Sarajevo. Four years later, on the same bridge, Sarajevans remembered the first death yesterday.

A bullet felled medical student Suada Dilberovic on April 5, 1992. Later, the bridge where she died became a no man's land separating Bosnian Serb from Bosnian Moslem. Only recently, with the siege of Sarajevo lifted, were hundreds of mines cleared from the span.

City officials renamed the bridge for Dilberovic, and yesterday mounted a brass plaque on the shell-shattered bridge railings.

"A drop of my blood was shed so that Bosnia can live," the plaque said, alongside her name. Several of her friends and colleagues among the 100-strong crowd wept.

"It is very sad for me to stand here and still not know why Suada was killed," 27-year-old Mirela Hladic said yesterday, laying flowers on the bridge in honor of her friend. "This whole war is a misery nobody should go through."

The occasion was a chance for many Sarajevans to cross the bridge for the first time since the war began.

Scores of people were killed by snipers as they tried to cross during the war.

"This bridge has become a legend during the war," city official Fahrudin Kulenovic said in a speech at yesterday's ceremony.

SAMIR KRILIC
SARAJEVO

A plaque was also mounted across from a former UN checkpoint near the bridge to commemorate two French peacekeepers killed last May in a clash with Bosnian Serbs at the bridge.

Perhaps the bridge's best-known victims were a young couple who became known as Sarajevo's Romeo and Juliet.

Bosko Brkic, an ethnic Serb, and Admirna Ismic, a Moslem, tried to run away from the horrors of war by dashing across the bridge in May 1993. The 25-year-old lovers were hoping to reach Belgrade, marry, and build a life.

Thirty meters from safety, a machine gunner killed Bosko. Admirna was wounded. She crawled over and cradled him, then died.

For six days, their bodies lay in silent embrace, the area where they fell covered by snipers from both sides.

They, and Dilberovic, are only a few of those who died in the bloodiest war in Europe since World War II. More than 200,000 people were killed or disappeared, tens of thousands were wounded and more than 2.5 million Bosnians fled or were driven from their homes.

A total of 8,017 people were killed in Sarajevo alone, 769 of them children, according to the Bosnian Health Ministry. Another

46,982 people, including 11,442 children, were wounded.

Memories of years spent dodging snipers' bullets and running for cover from deadly shell shrapnel remain.

"The fear we lived with for so long cannot be forgotten that easily," said Salih Castic, 45. "Even today, the noise a tram makes as it passes by makes me always jump."

Several other events were organized yesterday to mark the four years since Sarajevo suffered its first victim.

World War II veterans and soldiers who fought in the just-ended war joined in laying flowers in memory of all victims of both wars at the eternal flame in Sarajevo's main street.

"All I want is to live in peace and harmony like we used to before this war," said Milka Budimir, 75. "All we need is peace and all will be well."

For most of the war, Sarajevo was under Bosnian Serb siege, and an international airlift was its only lifeline.

Desperate Sarajevans dug a tunnel underneath the UN-controlled airport linking it with the rest of government-held territories, and used it for supplying the city with food, military supplies and troop movements.

"Nowadays, nobody even thinks of the tunnel," said Neven Cica, 34, a doctor and ex-soldier. "But I will never forget how we crawled through the mud like rats." (AP)

Somalis flee during lull in fighting

(Reuter) - Somali civilians fled their homes yesterday during a respite in fighting between clansmen in Mogadishu as fears ran high that a bloody power struggle between two former allies was far from over.

Witnesses and medical staff said more than 80 people were killed and 257 wounded in two days of fierce battles between forces of Mohamed Farab Aided and Osman Ali Hassan Atto.

Security sources said Aided returned to south Mogadishu

Friday night from southwestern Somalia for the first time since his forces captured the town of Baidoa in September last year.

They said Atto's fighters ambushed Aided's convoy about 13 km out of Mogadishu as it headed for the capital, killing three militiamen and wounding seven.

Only sporadic gunshots echoed around southern Mogadishu yesterday. But scores of civilians, fearing more violence, used the relative lull to flee homes, especially those near two major hospi-

itals and around the K-4 main junction, for safer areas.

The security sources said Aided, a former army general, wanted to discuss with clan elders his row with Atto, who is a member of the same Habr Gedir sub-clan.

Tension has been rising between the two former allies since last year but they refrained from a showdown in the capital only because of fears it would tear the Habr Gedir apart and weaken both sides so much they would be

unable to hold south Mogadishu.

"We counted nine more wounded yesterday admitted to hospitals, on top of the 248 wounded from Thursday and Friday," Fred Grimm, chief delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Somalia, said from his base in Nairobi.

"We are in permanent contact with the Somali Red Crescent and dispatching supplies according to needs. The hospitals are very busy but we are ready to send more by air to Mogadishu if necessary."

Unabomber suspect alone in cell

Police: Kaczynski spends time pacing

HELENA, Montana (AP) - After living alone for years in the mountains, Theodore J. Kaczynski is now living alone in the Lewis and Clark County jail.

The jail and the town of 28,000 have been besieged by news reporters and large television satellite trucks since the man suspected of being the Unabomber was brought here Wednesday night.

"This is the biggest thing that has ever happened around here in my whole life," said resident Shawn Duncan, 21, as he stood outside the federal courthouse trying to snap a picture of Kaczynski.

Kaczynski is likely the most famous inmate ever incarcerated in Montana's capital city - or at least the most famous since Isaac Gravelle. He was arrested in 1903 for trying to blow up a Northern Pacific Railroad train in an extortion scheme, said Brian Showers of the Montana Historical Society. Gravelle, described in a news story of the time as a "dynamiter, horse thief, burglar," was shot to death when he tried to escape from the old county jail in 1904.

That jail was eventually closed and converted into the Myrna Loy Center, honoring the actress who was one of Helena's more law-abiding residents of the past.

A new jail - the one holding Kaczynski - was built across the street in 1985.

Helena does not have a history of famous criminals, and there is nothing to compare with the uproar over Kaczynski, said Robert Clark, also of the historical society.

Kaczynski was taken into custody Wednesday at a 3-by-3.6 meter primitive cabin he owned in the mountains near Lincoln, 80 km north of here. He had apparently lived a hermit's life in the cabin for years.

He is segregated from other prisoners, living in a small cell that contains a steel bunk, steel table and chair and a steel combination sink-toilet.

Kaczynski spends much of his time pacing the cell, Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly said. He has access to books, but O'Reilly wasn't sure if he had asked for any.

Kaczynski turned down a bail hearing, meaning he will remain in jail until a grand jury convenes in Great Falls on April 17 to consider charges.

Because it is a high-profile case, deputies keep vigil around-the-clock on a suicide watch, looking at Kaczynski through a large glass window. Kaczynski has shown no suicidal tendencies, Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly said.

"He knows that he's being watched from all over the world and that kind of stress is enormous," O'Reilly said. "There's a high degree of despondency and despair in such cases."

Two boys in love with the same girl kill themselves

BRINKLEY, Arkansas (AP) - Two teen-age boys from North Carolina shot themselves to death when a state trooper pulled over their stolen car early yesterday.

The trooper grabbed a 12-year-old girl from the car before she could reach the gun to complete what authorities described as a suicide pact. Both boys were in love with the girl and all three runaways vowed to kill themselves if they were stopped by police.

Kevin L. Hyde, 15, and G. Rogers, 15, and the 12-year-old girl all from Robbinsville in southwestern North Carolina, stole a car Wednesday after being caught skipping school early in the week, police said.

Hyde left his father a note reading, "Dad, I'm sorry. I got into some trouble and I had to leave. I've gone south."

The three stole gas and food as they trucked through Georgia and Tennessee and brought a .22-caliber pistol along in case they had to commit suicide, said Arkansas State Police spokesman Wayne Jordan, paraphrasing comments made by the girl.

About 1:30 a.m. yesterday, a trucker notified police that a car was harassing him on Interstate 40 in eastern Arkansas, pulling in front of him and slowing down. Jordan said.

The truck pulled ahead, and eventually Trooper Freddie Hudson chased the stolen Pontiac Grand Am at speeds up to 160 kph. The car eventually became trapped behind the truck that made the initial call when the road narrowed to one lane.

Hudson got out of his police car and held two guns about five meters from the car. The girl, who was sitting in the back seat, handed the trooper a note in which she said she was in love with the two boys and would shoot herself if they were not released.

The girl was being kept yesterday at the Brinkley police station while waiting for her parents to pick her up. She will not be charged with any crime in Arkansas, Jordan said.

Greer Garson dies at age 92

DALLAS (Reuter) - Actress Greer Garson, who died yesterday at the age of 92, left the British stage to become the 1940s Hollywood symbol of self-sacrificing womanhood.

A genteel, red-haired beauty, Garson was nominated seven times for an Academy Award and won an Oscar in 1942 for Mrs. Miniver, in which she played an English wife and mother war-torn by Nazi air attacks.

The film was used to boost resolve among the Allies and it popularized the pillar-of-society image she later used in *Rancho Harvest*, *Madame Curie*, *That Forsyte Woman* and *Swanee at Campobello*, in which she played Eleanor Roosevelt.

Some critics, noting her talent and quick-witted Irish charm, urged her to expand her horizons. James Agee said: "I could imagine her as a very good Lady Macbeth."

But Garson was happy to play the undignified and straightforward. "I guess if you're to be typed, there are worse molds in which you can be cast," she once said.

Born September 29, 1903, in County Down, Ireland, she moved at age one to London after her father died. Though life was scramp-and-save "I never lacked for love," she said.

After graduating from the University of London and working in advertising, Garson made her debut with *Street Scene* for the Birmingham Repertory Theatre.

She soon became a young star of London's West End, teaming with Laurence Olivier in *Golden Arrow* and appearing in *Mademoiselle*, *Twelfth Night* and *School for Scandal*. While appearing in the melodrama *Oh! My Darling*, she was spotted by movie magnate Louis B. Mayer.

But the studio had no projects for her. After a year, she was sent to London to film what was seen as the small role of Kathy, the wife who dies waiting in *Goodbye, Mr. Chips* (1939).

Garson was back in the spotlight as Elizabeth Bennett in the first season of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1940). She teamed with Walter Pidgeon in the first of their eight films together.

Miniver came along Garson, like Norma Shearer before her, first refused because she did not want to be cast as the mother of a grown son.

Ironically, it earned her not only an Oscar, but a husband, Richard Ney, the 26-year-old actor who played her son in the movie.

She received her seventh Oscar nomination for playing Eleanor Roosevelt in *Swanee at Campobello* (1960).

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The scientist as stubborn pioneer

Medical researcher Prof. Judah Folkman came up with a theory about stopping tumor growth by limiting the development of capillaries. He was told he was impractical but now the critics have to eat humble pie. Judy Siegel-Itzkovich reports

NUMEROUS senior scientists add their names to the list of authors of research articles written by subordinates, even though they themselves contributed nothing to the work.

Then there are others, like world-class medical researcher Prof. Judah Folkman. He praises his colleagues and students and — an hour into an interview and only after coaxing, has to be pressed to talk about himself.

Folkman, who last month received the 1996 Rabbi Shai Schacknai Prize of the Lautenberg Center for General and Tumor Immunology at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem, was cited in a recent *Science* article for having — uncharacteristically for prominent researchers — to “be dragged into the limelight.”

A colleague at the US National Institutes of Health said of Folkman: “He’s the kind of creative scientist everyone should strive to be, but he’s also a successful human being.”

A cell biologist who has worked with Folkman for nearly 20 years added: “What marks [him] is his extreme attention to fairness. And fairness includes extending credit broadly when it’s due — or even just perceived to be due. He made it clear that he wanted his name on manuscripts only [if] he actually contributed [to them].”

Perhaps he learned about ethics from his late father, (Reform) Rabbi Jerome Folkman of Ohio, who bequeathed to him 3,000 of his 15-minute neatly printed sermons.

“They covered everything from agnosticism to Zionism, and I read them often,” he confided in an interview. “They are all very precious to me.”

But Folkman, a 63-year-old professor at the Harvard Medical School’s Children’s Hospital in Boston, didn’t win the Schacknai Prize, or Israel’s \$100,000 Wolf Prize, or numerous other citations, or be considered a contender for a future Nobel Prize for Medicine,

just for being a decent and nice guy.

In the early 1960s, he and David Long used silicone-rubber implantable polymers for the sustained-release of drugs; this led to the development of Norplant, an implantable contraceptive used around the world (including Israel). This work was the forerunner of modern sustained-release pharmaceutical therapy, an entire field that has been pioneered by Prof. Robert Langer, formerly one of Folkman’s post-doctoral students. As a young surgeon, Folkman also developed the first atrio-ventricular implantable heart pacemaker.

Most importantly, he is a pioneer in the crucial field of angiogenesis, the sprouting of new capillaries and their role in the growth of cancerous tumors and other diseases. In fertile women, angiogenesis occurs every month, as the uterus fills with new capillaries that are sloughed off if an embryo doesn’t implant. After a heart attack or a wound, angiogenesis occurs temporarily as a healing process. In cancer, something suddenly turns on a “switch” that makes blood vessels grow to feed the growing tumor.

Folkman insisted that solid tumors need to sprout new capillaries in order to grow; if not, they wouldn’t be able to grow much larger than a pea.

When he first proposed in 1971 that there were natural human angiogenesis inhibitors that could put the brakes on the development of these blood vessels, his idea was regarded as “impractical as head transplants.” His application for a research grant on in the 1970s was turned down on the grounds that the subject was “just in your imagination.”

To the amazement of critics, Folkman discovered the first angiogenesis inhibitor — platelet factor (PF) 4, in 1980. “We then thought that was a far as we could get.” Since then, eight more angiogenesis inhibitors have been

discovered (a total of three in Folkman’s own lab), and the end is not in sight. Each has been much more powerful than its predecessor. Twenty-six different pharmaceutical companies are testing them in animal and clinical studies, and the hope is that eventually, cancer could be treated in a similar way to diabetes without causing the damage to healthy tissue that results from chemotherapy or radiotherapy — with a daily injection of human protein to prevent tumors from growing and spreading.

In the past quarter century, says Folkman, “several discoveries have been made in this field by young students in the lab.” One was Dr. Donald Ingber, a Harvard post-doc in Folkman’s lab. “He was growing endothelial cells [which line blood vessels] and noticed that the culture was contaminated with a fungus. The rule is to throw out contaminated specimens, but he came to me and asked for permission to keep it, as it was very unusual. Dead endothelial cells usually float above the fungus after being killed by them, but under the microscope the extremely rare fungus — which apparently came in through the window, maybe from some paint — and the cells were on the same visual plane. He figured that the fungus was not killing the cells but inhibiting or turning off blood vessel growth. This was a breakthrough.”

Harvard registered the patent, and the Japanese company Takada isolated the natural product; the firm has since developed a better and much more potent synthetic substance. Now Abbott Labs in the US is conducting clinical trials on hospice patients with terminal cancer. “It is promising and has very few side effects, but much clinical work still has to be done.”

Four years ago, another of Folkman’s post-doc students made an important discovery under his guidance. “We had been looking for a way to stop the



Prof. Judah Folkman who last month received the Schacknai Prize.

growth of blood vessels in the eye, which causes macular degeneration in diabetics. This condition, unchecked, leads to blindness, and even laser treatment can end in seriously limited tunnel vision. For the last 10 years, I had been looking for a student who would devote himself to finding an oral drug for this. But it was an impossible problem, and no one wanted to do it.”

But Robert D’Amato, who came to Harvard from Johns Hopkins, was willing to tackle it. “He sat in his lab for a month just to think.” He emerged with the notion that the best way would be to find an already existing drug that causes women to miss their menstrual periods (for which angiogenesis in the uterus is required every month) and produces fetal defects (as organs could not be formed properly without an adequate blood supply).

D’Amato searched pharmaceutical databases and reviewed thousands of drugs; he finally narrowed it down to the infamous drug Thalidomide. This sedative was given 30 years ago to

thousands of women suffering from morning sickness (the US authorities, fortunately, did not approve it, as it was proved safe only in rabbits and not in humans); just one pill in early pregnancy resulted in the birth of children with severely deformed

or missing limbs. Animal studies have proven that Thalidomide is, in fact, an angiogenesis inhibitor, and it will soon go into clinical trials. Thalidomide is being used in clinical trials to stop the growth of red lumps on the skin of leprosy patients and on AIDS patients suffering from Kaposi’s sarcoma.

Folkman’s team has identified a fragment of a blood-clotting protein as an angiogenesis inhibitor. Called angiostatin, it has been injected into mice daily and halted the growth of their tumors. The main problem now is to find ways of producing it in large enough quantities. “One in 100 drugs pass all the barriers between development in the lab and the bedside,” Folkman cautions. “Clinical trials knock out the large majority of drugs.”

However, there is no doubt that angiogenesis inhibitors will constitute an important new method of cancer treatment, even if it does not make chemotherapy, surgery and radiotherapy obsolete.

The Harvard researcher electrified audiences attending several of his lectures on angiogenesis at the HU-Hadassah Medical School.

Typically modest, Folkman says he “learned a lot at the Lautenberg Center. The researchers and the work done here are exciting and world class.”

Health Ministry tackles TB

HEALTH SCAN
JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

A national program to fight tuberculosis has been prepared by the Health Ministry. The incidence of the lung disease is increasing here and around the world due to increased travel and immigration, the AIDS epidemic and growing resistance of the bacteria to penicillin.

Doctors had thought that, with the help of antibiotics, TB was one of the diseases they could eradicate. But in 1993, the World Health Organization declared for the first time that the TB situation was a “global emergency.” Last year, the disease killed three million people around the world and was contracted by eight million others. The WHO projected last week that \$500 million a year would be needed to bring the epidemic under control.

The disease is transmitted through the air, often by a carrier who doesn’t suffer any symptoms himself. Unlike influenza, it is not easily transferred; generally, passing it on requires continual contact, and only one in 20 people in close, regular contact with a patient will contract active TB if he goes untreated within five years of exposure.

Among those at high risk of infection are health workers who treat TB patients. A full recovery requires taking a number of drugs over a period of six months, but some patients stop taking their pills when they feel better. If the patient quits the regimen or takes the pills irregularly, the medication can lose its effectiveness and lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Between 1987 and 1995, the rate of new cases per year in this country ranged from 3.5 to 10.2 per 10,000 residents. Between 1990 and 1994, there were 230 to 500 new cases annually reported to the Health Ministry; the 1995 figure was 346 new cases. An epidemiological study found that many patients who take the drugs without close supervision are lax; only 55 percent completed the course. Since 1990, there have been 24 known patients with both AIDS and TB.

A few months ago, Health Minister Ephraim Sneh appointed a committee headed by ministry

director-general Dr. Meir Oren to treat and prevent the disease. Its policies include: increasing public awareness, and improving information among doctors, about TB; treating TB patients in nine special centers; performing tests in one national lab; and establishing a computerized AIDS-TB department in the ministry’s public health department. In addition, the health funds will receive extra compensation for the treatment of members with TB, as the cost of medication and care is about NIS 6,000 a year.

SURROGACY STARTS

Infertile couples interested in having a baby by surrogate mother can finally start making the arrangements. The seven-member committee that will oversee surrogate motherhood arrangements in Israel was appointed by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh soon after the surrogacy law was passed by the Knesset. Until a committee coordinator is named, those interested should contact the minister’s office in Jerusalem.

The committee will be allowed to approve surrogacy contracts between a commissioning couple and a surrogate mother if they are certain the deal was reached freely by both sides, and there is no danger to the health of the mother or to the health and rights of the baby. The surrogate mother must be an Israeli resident. She will be paid compensation for her suffering, loss of time and income and for legal costs and insurance. The sperm must be provided by the commissioning father, and the baby will be conceived only by in-vitro fertilization.

The committee members are: Prof. Naomi Kaplinsky (chairman, internal-medicine specialist at Ichilov Hospital); Dr. Oswaldo Rabinowitz (gynecologist at Sbeba Hospital); Prof. Yardena Ovadia (gynecologist at Bellinson Hospital); clinical psychologist Dr. Sharona Komem; social worker Telma Manor; lawyer Eri Pipel (who works for Na’amat); and a clergyman, depending on the religion of the contracting parties: Rabbi Dr. Mordechai Halperin; the Rev. Emil Shufani (Christian); and Zaki Madraj (Muslim).

24 capital hotels fail hygiene test

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

AN appetizing display of food in a hotel dining room doesn’t necessarily guarantee that guests will return to their rooms without a case of diarrhea or stomach poisoning. A two-year survey of hygiene conditions in 24 hotels in the capital, conducted by the Jerusalem district health office and the Jerusalem Municipality’s veterinary services, found they left much to be desired. Only one of the establishments — the King David Hotel — was found to excel in all categories in both years.

Although the survey covered 1993 and 1994, the results have just been published and analyzed in the latest issue of *Briyut Mehashetah* (“Health in the Field”), which is issued periodically by the Health Ministry’s public-health department.

According to the report, the Jerusalem Hotels Association asked last year for repeated visits by inspectors to those hotels whose hygienic conditions were found to be below standard. “No significant improvement was found compared to previous surveys,” the inspectors concluded.

The dining rooms, kitchens, bakeries, refrigeration rooms, storerooms, toilets and garbage facilities of hotels in western Jerusalem were examined, but the results are probably not much different in hotels in other cities, according to Jerusalem District Health Officer Dr. Pnema Ben-Yishai.

The district health office and the municipality sent inspectors on surprise visits to 24 of the 30 hotels in western Jerusalem in 1993, and 28 in 1994. After each visit, hotel managements received written reports citing shortcomings.

Over 100 different aspects were examined, including ventilation, food separation in refrigerators, workers’ dressing rooms and toilets, butcher shops, cutting boards, defrosting and pest extermination. A hygienic profile was set for each hotel.

Sanitary conditions were judged excellent in one hotel (the King David) in 1993 and 1994; good in five and seven respectively, mid-

dling in 10 and 12; poor in eight and seven; and very poor in one in 1994 (this hotel was subsequently closed). The article does not give names of the hotels other than the outstanding King David.

In the category of garbage disposal, none of the hotels was given a good rating; 56.4 percent received a middling grade; 8.9% poor and 34.7% very poor. Those services in public view, such as the dining rooms and public toilets, got the highest rating; those furthest from public view generally received the lowest rating. But dirty workers’ toilets can upset guests’ stomachs no less than dirty silverware.

THE researchers, led by Salomo Lehrman of the district health office and Dr. Tommy (Blumenfeld) Sadeh of the municipality, concluded that supervision of hotels “must be continuous.” If they are not inspected for over six months, the level of sanitary maintenance tends to decline.

Many hotels do not employ their

own trained hygienic supervisors, as no law requires them to do so. “The hotels must invest efforts in training workers to ensure the proper level of food hygiene,” the researchers concluded, especially in those areas far from the public’s view.

Ben-Yishai conceded that in general, hygienic conditions in hotels are “generally not good,” although she believed that they had improved since the surveys were completed. The Health Ministry does not have supervisors constantly in the field; it must depend on the work of municipal inspectors, and “there is always a shortage of manpower.” Jerusalem especially suffers from constant changes in managers, especially among Palestinians coming in from the territories, she said.

The district health office has advised hotels to hire their own professional sanitation supervisors, and the largest hotels do have them. But many others do not, and the authority of some of them may be compromised. Ben-Yishai concedes, because their salaries are paid by the hotels rather than by an outside author-



Elegantly set table at one of the restaurants in the King David Hotel, which was found to have outstanding hygiene, unlike other Jerusalem hotels.

ity. Blowing the whistle could compromise their position.

If legislation were to force all hotels to hire such professionals, there would be no shortage of qualified personnel. Ben-Yishai declared, as many immigrant doctors who failed to obtain a medical license have been retained as sanitation supervisors and could do excellent work.

In the absence of adequate institutional supervision, Ben-Yishai advises hotel guests to keep their eyes open. “If a plate or glass is dirty, complain. If the tablecloth is soiled, complain. If the toilet has no soap or towels, complain.”

She admits that it is impossible for hotel customers to know what is going on in the kitchen. Very few reports of food poisoning at Jerusalem hotels reach the district

health office, but Ben-Yishai notes that such incidents, and ordinary diarrhea and upset stomachs, probably don’t get reported and therefore don’t reach her attention.

The Jerusalem municipal spokesman’s office maintained that hygienic conditions have “improved” since the surveys were carried out, but Blumenfeld declined to be interviewed about the article he helped write.

Osteoporosis doesn’t have to stop you from swimming

I suffer from osteoporosis and have been told that, although most forms of exercise are beneficial for it, swimming is not. I enjoy swimming, so I want to know if I should give it up. What type of exercise is better for me? A.L., Lehavim.

Dr. Na’ama Constantini, a family practitioner and sports-medicine specialist at the Wingate Institute of Physical Education in Netanya, comments:

It would be best to know whether your osteoporosis is general or only localized in a certain part of your skeleton; this can be determined by special tests. In any case, you don’t have to stop swimming. It can’t cause any harm, as the risk of falling and fractures are virtually nil during swimming. It can also improve your general health, which is very important in the middle-aged and elderly, by strengthening your cardiovascular system and muscles and expanding your breathing capacity.

It was once thought that swimming is of absolutely no benefit for osteoporosis. This is not true,

RX FOR READERS
POST HEALTH REPORTER

although swimming is probably less beneficial than other types of exercise for your condition, because the water supports you and there is less mechanical stress; working against gravity strengthens the bones.

Lab experiments on rats that were made to swim show that swimming can actually increase bone mass. While this has not yet been shown clinically, it is promising.

There are ways of increasing mechanical stress while swimming and thus making your exercise more beneficial: use paddles in the water. If your osteoporosis is localized in the spine, swimming will not help. But you can do other exercises such as lifting weights that will help increase bone mass. Consult a fitness expert.

My eyelid sometimes twitches. It’s annoying, but my sight is not affected. What causes it, and how can I get it to stop? B.T. Beersheba.

Dr. Itamar Klempner of the ophthalmology department at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba replies:

This phenomenon is called a nervous tic, although it doesn’t necessarily have any connection with nervousness. It is an idiopathic condition, meaning that we don’t know the cause, and it passes by itself. It is almost always sporadic, causing contraction of the eyelid muscles from time to time.

Such tics are not a sign of any pathological condition and there is no treatment. If the twitch is very frequent, go to an ophthalmologist to be examined.

What does one do when a permanent tooth is knocked out? Can it be saved? Is it the same for a baby (milk) tooth? G.A., Ra’anana.

Prof. N.S. of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dental Medicine in Jerusalem replies:

If a milk tooth is knocked out



Lifting weights helps to increase bone mass.

prematurely, there is no need to do anything. It will eventually be replaced with a permanent tooth,

and its absence will not usually cause any problems.

If a permanent tooth is knocked out, one must rush (within half an hour or so) to the dentist, who will clean it with saline solution and put it in its place. It is difficult for the layman to do this. Root-canal work has to be performed. It is then bound in place for several weeks or months and should attach itself.

However, since the periodontal ligaments connecting the tooth to the bone have been ruptured, the tooth will not be long lived. The root of the tooth will be absorbed within a few years, and the tooth will fall out.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column at the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

Door prizes at The Jerusalem Post Handicrafts Fair

The Goldberg Sports Hall
3 Rehov Stern, Ma'ana, Jerusalem
Monday, April 8, noon till 8 p.m.

1ST PRIZE: Return trip to London Courtesy of Ophir Tours

2ND PRIZE: Two night stay for two, B & B Courtesy of Hyatt Regency Hotel

3RD PRIZE: Day Tour Courtesy of Shorashim

4TH PRIZE: Dinner for two at the Twelve Tribes Restaurant Sheraton Tel Aviv

5TH PRIZE: Dinner for two at the Bistro Restaurant Laromme Hotel

6TH PRIZE: Lunch for two at the Milk and Honey Restaurant Hilton Tel Aviv

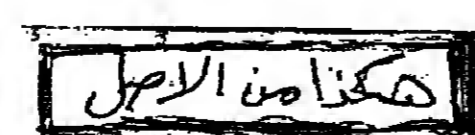
7TH PRIZE: Dinner for two at the Primavera Restaurant Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza Hotel

8TH PRIZE: 100 shekel gift voucher Hatza'atzua, Jerusalem

9TH PRIZE: 100 shekel gift voucher Hatza'atzua, Jerusalem

10TH PRIZE: Video of the Israel Philharmonic Masada Concert with Zubin Mehta

Many thanks to our friends who have donated to such a good cause. Winners will be announced in The Jerusalem Post on Friday, April 12



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The dialogue denial

ACCORDING to the official Palestinian News Agency, the reports of a continued PLO dialogue with Hamas and the Islamic Jihad are false. Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat is quoted as telling his cabinet, "We have not sent a delegation and are not considering sending a delegation for dialogue, especially with Hamas."

But considering Arafat's past agility with words, it is difficult to take these denials seriously. True, Arafat is unhappy about self-appointed "mediators" like Riad Malkhi, a PFLP member who has been collaborating with Faisal Husseini in an effort to conduct negotiations with the Hamas leadership in Jordan. Last night the PA announced that all contacts with Hamas have been discontinued, and that the Husseini-Malkhi delegation will not go to Jordan.

Malkhi attributes Arafat's "hasty reaction" to a leaflet issued on Friday by Hamas's military wing, conditioning a dialogue with the Palestinian Authority on the prior release of Islamist detainees and demanding an apology from Arafat for arresting Hamas functionaries. He insists that he and his fellow mediators will go to Jordan despite Arafat's denials, "once preparations are complete."

Regardless of these internal machinations in the PLO, the fact is that Arafat has ignored Israel's demand that the Palestinian Authority declare total war on the terrorist organizations. He still seems to believe that a full-scale attack on the Hamas infrastructure would risk civil war and bolster forces opposed to the Oslo agreement, and he is obviously trying to make a deal.

It is not only the fact of the deal which should concern Israelis, but its nature. Jamal Khashoggi, a reliable reporter for the London-based Arab newspaper *Al Hayat*, wrote on March 31: "Arafat had informed mediators, who included a number of Israeli Arabs, of his willingness to suspend the measures taken against the institutions and cadres of both Hamas and the Islamic Jihad Movement and to release a number of the two movements' members held in Palestinian National Authority prisons, in return for a pledge from the movement to suspend its military operations against Israeli targets until the completion of the Israeli general elections, due to be held on May 29."

The source of the information is a "prominent, leading figure in Hamas," and it is, of course, entirely possible that it is a provocation intended to embarrass Arafat. But since such reports proved all too true in the past, it would be foolhardy to ignore it.

Of special interest is that one of Arafat's promises to the mediators, according to *Al Hayat*, is that immediately after the Israeli elections a joint PLO-Hamas committee would be formed to "reactivate Palestinian activities in Jerusalem." The nature of these activities is not specified, but there is no mention of any restriction on "armed struggle" operations once the Israeli elections have taken place.

In effect, what is being negotiated - despite a possible temporary interruption - is not only a reconciliation of two rival political groups but the timing of future "military" operations and the division of functions and responsibilities between the PLO and Hamas.

Another London based paper, *Al Sharq al-Awsat*, confirmed on April 1 that Arafat himself met with Izzadin Kassam leader Mohammed Dief, successor to "the Engineer" Yihye Ayyash as the most wanted Hamas terrorist, at the "Palestinian Presidency's Gaza headquarters 24 hours before the February 25 bus bombing in Jerusalem." Israeli intelligence has asserted that Arafat's Chief of Preventive Security Mohammed Dahlan met with Dief both before and after the first suicide bombing.

Clearly, one of the reasons for these meetings is that Arafat would rather have no terrorist activity - and its resultant backlash in Israel and the US - before Israel completes its withdrawal and the Israeli elections are over. Logically, Hamas should also want to suspend operations until that time: the Islamists may not believe there is a difference between Labor and the Likud, but they have a special interest in having Hebron - a Hamas stronghold - evacuated by the IDF.

But Hamas also wants to claim that the suicide bombings, and other "armed struggle" activities, rather than Arafat's negotiations, are responsible for causing the Israeli retreat. And this it can do only by continuing its terrorist attacks. So even if it does agree to a deal with Arafat, this will be but a tactical, temporary move.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CHOICE FOR VOTERS

Sir, - In "A frustrating choice for voters" (March 22), the situation as portrayed by Yosef Goell is a gross misrepresentation on two accounts. First, stating that the choice is "between the plague and cholera" assumes automatically that whatever Netanyahu and the Likud will do is certain to be no better than the present catastrophic state of affairs. This is precisely the argument put forth by Peres to justify his inability to cope with the situation by repeatedly stating that "there is no better alternative" or that "with the Likud, it would have been much worse."

While it is true that Netanyahu does not have a track record in holding office, this is no reason to come to the conclusion that he will do as badly (or worse) as left-wing critics keep repeating. In fact, the track record of the Likud, albeit without Netanyahu at the helm, although far from being ideal (it is difficult to call it good or even mediocre), was certainly far better than what is experienced in Israel now.

A more appropriate selection of words would therefore be that the choice is "between the plague and the unknown."

Second, it is wrong to say there is a credibility problem. Anyone voting for Peres in the coming elections knows exactly what he is getting. In 1992 many Israelis voted Labor, having bought the claim to improved security by "Mr. Security" as the late Mr. Rabin was depicted in the Labor election campaign. Peres said little of his intentions. Beilin

was hidden in the attic during that election campaign, and the Labor platform did not even remotely hint at what was in store. Many 1992 Labor voters can honestly say that they did not know, and that they did not anticipate what really happened. This time it is different. No one doubts Peres's commitment to go ahead with the "peace" process regardless of the cost in Israeli lives and deteriorating security for Israel. Each Labor voter knows exactly what's in store as regards the future of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. There may be an "admission" problem - a refusal by people to face reality and admit openly that they believe that the terrible price is justified, but this has nothing to do with credibility.

As for Netanyahu's need of a track record in an executive position, again it has nothing to do with credibility. Lack of experience was never a sufficient reason not to replace a failing leadership with a fresh one.

At least Netanyahu has his priorities in the right order: survival and security top the list and everything else comes second. No one doubts that he will do his utmost to achieve it. Of course it is possible that he will fail (given the present circumstances, the task facing him in the event of his winning the elections and taking over from Peres appears insurmountable), but it will not be because he is misleading the electorate or being insincere in his declared goals.

ISRAEL M. BAR-NIR
Sunnyvale, California.

CAPTIVE AUDIENCE

Sir, - Teddy Kollek expressed with precision and clarity my sentiments and concerns in his column of March 22 ("Why I write for the Post"). "...the right-wing opinions that replaced the more moderate and liberal ones deprive [English] readers of an accurate perspective of Israel."

The twice-monthly *Jerusalem Report* magazine cannot fill the gap and obviously cannot replace a daily, therefore the English readers are captive, literally having no choice. It would seem to many of us that the *Post* has a public responsibility even beyond bare-boned journalism ethics to provide a wider spectrum. As

it is now, news is insidiously slanted and editorial policy is blatantly clear, mouthing outdated clichéd slogans.

ELANA BAIREY
Tel Aviv.

The *Jerusalem Post* publishes op-ed articles by pro-government and anti-government writers in equal number. The paper does not believe Ms. Bairey can provide a single example of an "insidiously slanted" news story in *The Jerusalem Post*, nor a single example of any other paper featuring an attack on itself by one of its own columnists. - Ed. J.P.

FREUDIAN SLIP

Sir, - Shimon Peres proclaimed worldwide from Tel Aviv that President Clinton is striving to "bring peace in our time" to the Middle East. CNN, National Public Radio and other media around the globe reverberated with these ominous words. "Peace in our time" is what Neville Chamberlain, the then British prime minister, claimed that he brought back from Munich in 1938. The result was World War II and the Holocaust.

Shimon Peres's Freudian slip gave out what the people of Israel know - and what Shimon Peres realizes in his subconsciousness: the "processed" peace with Arafat is Munich-style capitulation fraught with mortal danger for Israel. Now that Shimon Peres inadvertently revealed himself, it is up to the Israeli voters to decide, whether they want Peres's Munich-style "peace in our time," or genuine peace with security, peace through strength.

ARIEL COHEN,
Senior Policy Analyst,
The Heritage Foundation
Rockville, Maryland.

POOR TRANSLATION

Sir, - After all this time that we thought that Arafat was talking out of both sides of his mouth, one version in Arabic and the other in English, we know discover the real problem: poor translation. Unbeknown to all who saw and understood the original Arabic version of tapes of Arafat's speeches, he didn't say what they heard. Arafat obviously speaks a very different dialect of Arabic than most Israelis are familiar with. When he called Ayyash a "martyr," that's not what he meant. It was mistranslated. Obviously the real meaning was something akin to "had boy who met a sudden death." When he calls for "jihad," he never means war. This makes sense. He also calls the Israeli withdrawal a "peace" process. It also makes more sense than the PLO representative in Washington, Hassan Abdet Rahman, denying during testimony on Capitol Hill that he had ever heard such "allegations" concerning Ayyash or knew anything about Arafat's arrest and release record (your report of March 13).

We could suggest that Rahman was lying, but this probably does not translate well in Arafat's dialect. ETA KUSHNER
Jerusalem.



'True-believer' terrorism

Terrorism, roughly speaking, can take two main forms, and each requires a radically different response. Most terrorism is engaged in for money, or because terrorists are ordered to take action by an organization to which they belong. Such terrorism is of limited danger and relatively easy to contain. A very different form of terror is "true-believer" terrorism.

True-believer terrorists are people ready to sacrifice their lives and the lives of those dear to them, and who regard mass killings as a holy duty. A desire for martyrdom is a typical character trait and therefore, true-believer terrorism is very difficult to deter and prevent.

The modern Western mind does not easily understand true-believer terrorism. And Western values are even less in tune with the harsh requirements needed to fight it. However, unless effective counter-measures are taken, efforts by Israel, the US and the emerging anti-terrorist coalition may well be in vain, with a further escalation of true-believer terrorism, containing more death, psycho-shock and destabilization as the result.

Intelligence gathering, preventive arrests, protection of sensitive targets, conventional deterrence, and diplomatic pressure on countries supporting terrorism must be intensified. However, these steps are inadequate against true-believer terrorism. Protecting some soft targets is of no real use, because true-believer terrorists will always find others. Indeed, the more true-believer terrorism gets frustrated, the greater its desire to escalate, choosing more painful targets and using even more lethal instruments.

True-believer terrorism is in part a product of adverse social and economic conditions and of "hate" conflicts. Therefore, helping terrorism-prone societies to develop, and the resolution of long-standing conflicts is useful. However, this takes a long time.

YEHEZKEL DROR

Also, paradoxically, initial economic progress increases the feelings of deprivation which feed terrorism. And pushing democratization, however justified in the long run, may destabilize countries and thus aggravate terrorism in the short term.

Even more intractable is the cultural traumatization caused by clashes between traditionalism

True-believer terrorists regard mass killings as a holy duty

and post-modernity, a clash which characterizes much of the Middle East. Our region also suffers from the specter of hate mixed with envy toward Western culture and values. And as every conflict resolution involves compromises which are anathema to true believers, the main social, economic, psychological, cultural and political causes of true-believer terrorism will stay with us for one to two generations at least.

ANOTHER CAUSE of true-believer terrorism is state policy, as used by rogue states. This form of terrorism can be contained by making it counter-productive for those states to use it. Support and use of terrorism should be regarded as an act of war and punished accordingly, with direct action taken against the officials responsible for it.

However, states may be unable to control true-believer terrorists and some may themselves be true-believers in terrorism. In this case, there are only four effective counter-strategies. The first is decapitation - eliminating the technical capacity to engage in terrorism. Such countries and groups must be prevented from

acquiring the technical instruments of terrorism, with special attention paid to weapons of mass destruction.

The second method is targeted deterrence - threatening the very values for which true believers engage in terrorism, including whatever may be holy to them.

Third, true-believer regimes which support terrorism must be overthrown, by force, occupation and reeducation if necessary. And, fourth, true-believer terrorists, their masters, trainers and active supporters should be killed.

All these measures must be combined into a "critical mass" adequate for rapidly eradicating true-believer terrorism, because wounding true-believer terrorism will only agitate it and produce escalation.

These necessary steps are difficult and, in part, contradict present international norms. They are also painful to Western values and costly in the short run. However, the dangers of true-believer terrorism, armed with modern technology, are too serious to permit any hesitation in effectively fighting them. It is enough to contemplate the possibility of true-believer state-supported terrorism acquiring nuclear capabilities to realize the imperative of innovative and radical countermeasures. Even diluted versions of true-believer terrorism, with a partial readiness to sacrifice one's life, is too serious a threat to delay taking decisive action.

Israel has no choice but to educate the West as to the real nature of true-believer terrorism and to try to build anti-terrorist coalitions, while acting on its own when necessary. But, first, Israel itself must understand true-believer terrorism and realize it is a danger which may continue to confront it in the foreseeable future, even if the peace process leads to full agreements with the Palestinians and Syria.

The writer is a professor of political science at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

POSTSCRIPT

WE'VE HAD several items in this column over the years about publications, generally British, that erase traces of Israel from their maps, lists or references.

A passenger on Britain's Monarch Airlines forwarded us a leaf-

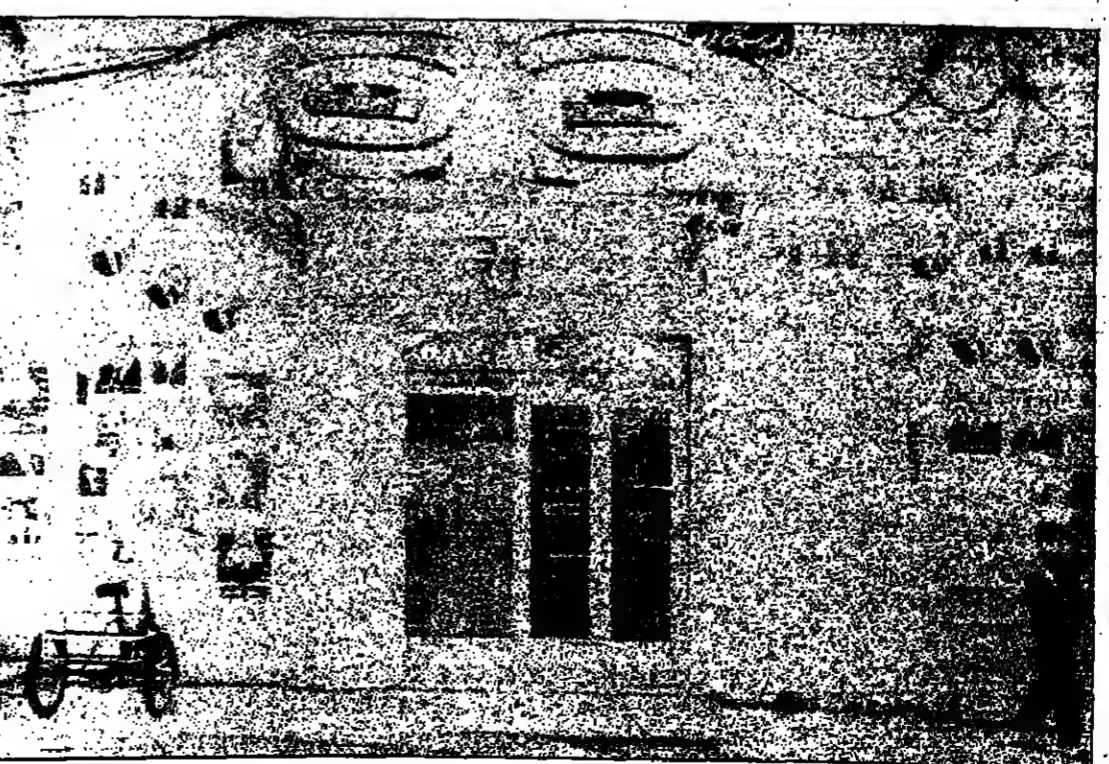
let that shows a map of the region which does, in fact, show Israel roughly where it should be. Alongside is this:

"Erratum... We have included Egypt twice on our European Routes Map on page 41, while completely omitting Israel alto-

gether. This is a genuine error and we regret having caused offence to any of our passengers. No offence was intended (their italics)."

Well, pardon us if we're a little sensitive, but this doesn't seem to happen to any other country.

PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



This must be the most imaginative swag for any clothing store in all of Talkarm. The license plate on the carback storefront is the shop's phone number.

Making a mockery of religion

GWYNNE DYER

Save the cows! "Kill Salman Rusbdie!" "Jesus found dead!" Just a representative sample of what passes for religious news in the global media of the late 20th century.

On 31 March, the World Council of Hindus offered to rescue all the cows due to be executed in Britain because of "mad cow disease." The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the World Council's parent group, declared that the disease was a manifestation of "divine displeasure" at the slaughter of sacred cows - and asked the Indian government for \$1.6 billion toward the cost of transporting them to India.

It is no coincidence that the World Council of Hindus is linked to India's main opposition party, the Bharatiya Janata Party, or that India faces an election this month. But if you think that one was a cynical publicity stunt, consider what Kalim Siddiqi did in the name of religion on the same day.

Siddiqi achieved notoriety in Britain seven years ago as the leader of those British Muslims who successfully lobbied Iran's late leader Ayatollah Khomeini to issue a fatwa decreeing the killing of British novelist Salman Rusbdie. But these pious and the public memory is short.

So in an announcement timed to coincide with the opening of talks between Iran and the European Union in Teheran last week, Siddiqi called once again for the death sentence against Rusbdie to be carried out. He got his publicity, but Teheran was furious.

"Kalim Siddiqi does not speak for Iran," said an embarrassed official close to Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani. "It is only the British who take him seriously." The Iranian government's annoyance was understandable, since the purpose of the meeting was precisely to lay the issue of the fatwa to rest and permit closer relations between Iran and Europe.

And then there is the British Broadcasting Corporation, which plans to show a documentary claiming to have found the ossuaries of Jesus and his entire family in a Jerusalem warzone, where they have rested since they were dug up on a construction site in north Jerusalem in 1980.

The discovery of an ossuary that once held Jesus's bones would, if true, automatically disprove the central tenet of the Christian faith: the belief that Jesus rose from the dead. So the BBC decided to broadcast the show today, Easter Sunday. Such fact.

What BBC producer Chris Mann actually found was six ossuaries, taken from the same family cave-tomb, that bore the names of "Jesus son of Joseph," plus a Mary and a Joseph (his parents), another "Mary," a Matthew, and one Juda, son of Jesus. The bones were gone, since grave-robbers had long ago looted the tomb, and there was not a single shred of evidence apart from the names and the 1st-century date to suggest that this was the right Jesus.

"I thought it was April Fool one day early," said Prof. Geza Vermes, an expert in early Judaism, when told that the BBC would air a whole program on the find.

But will the BBC reconsider its plan to broadcast the show on Easter Sunday and stir up some controversy? Do pigs have wings?

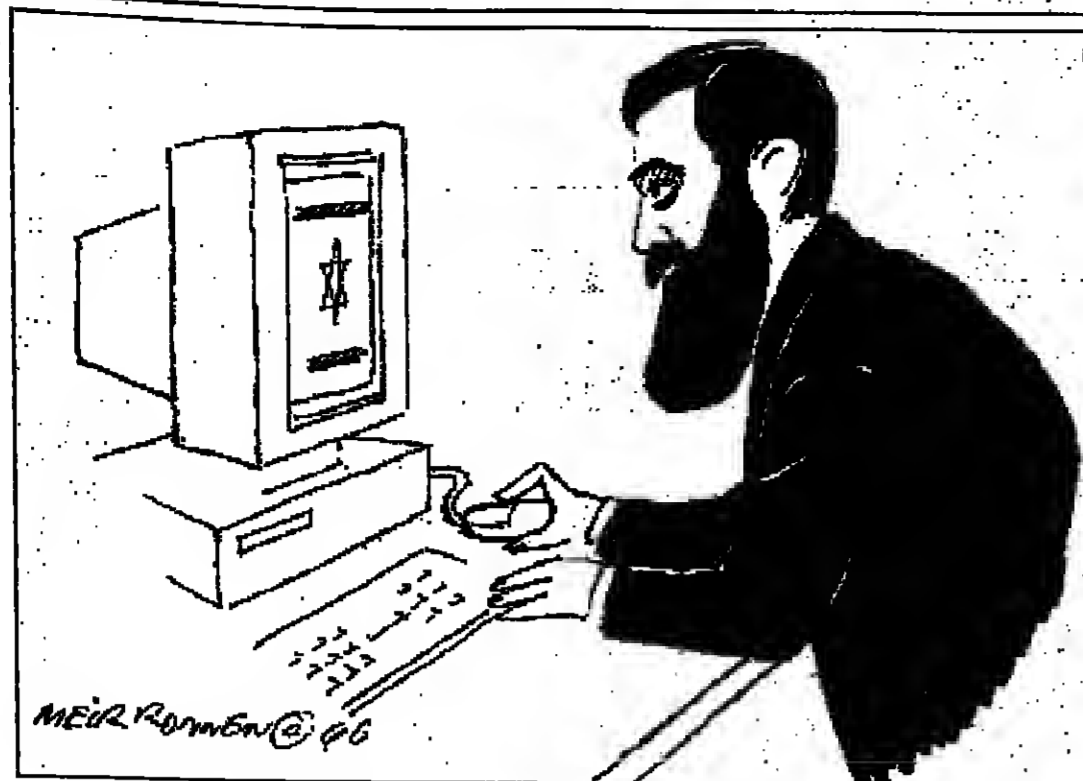
The thread that links all these incidents is the fact that the global mass media do not know how to treat religion in a serious, grown-up manner, and so the field is left clear for charlatans, political manipulators and well-meaning amateurs.

In most countries, the media pass directly from a reverential and uncritical coverage of the dominant local religion to a post-modern reluctance to touch on religious matters at all (except, of course, in trivial ways). But why? Mass media by definition have to address the concerns of a broad audience, and the real controversies in religion are over subtle questions of theology and moral law that do not translate easily into headlines. This problem is compounded in societies where several or many strands of religious belief co-exist.

Faced with a fragmented audience where any given religious group's beliefs, politics and problems are of limited interest to everybody else, the media give up - and only those who shout the loudest and say bizarr or angry things get heard at all.

This is a disgraceful failure, because all the major religions, and even most of the minor ones, are attempts to understand and come to terms with the underlying truths of existence. They cannot all be true, but they certainly deserve to be taken more seriously by the media.

The writer is a London-based independent journalist and historian.



Zionism transforms from philanthropy to high-tech vision

PHILANTHROPIC Zionism is dead. Long live Hi-Tech Zionism!

That was the message delivered — though not quite so bluntly — by social, technology and business analysts as they peered ahead a few years to discern the shape Zionism is likely to take in the 21st century.

The venue for the re-examination of the tenets that have guided Zionist thought in Israel and the Diaspora for over a century, was a national forum recently convened in San Diego by the American Society for Technion-Israel Institute of Technology.

As the generation that witnessed the Holocaust and the birth of Israel fades away, the era of Zionism, marked in the Diaspora mostly by charitable donations to Jewish federations and the United Jewish Appeal, is also disappearing, said Dr. Gary A. Tobin, director of the Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University.

Based on his demographic studies, "only 11 percent of baby boomers will give to UJA or federations," Tobias said. And of the money that does come in, a constantly rising percentage goes to domestic needs, at the expense of Israel.

Among the host of social and demographic factors responsible for the decline is that the fundraiser's trusty verity — "bad news spurs giving" — no longer works, observed Melvyn H. Bloom, executive vice president of the Technion Society.

A former UJA executive himself, Bloom said that his campaign slogan used to be, "This is the critical year between crises." As a substitute, he suggested an approach based on "good-news fund-raising," specifically through support and investment in Israeli institutions and enterprises leading to "the economic auto-emancipation of Israel."

The goal of economic independence, eliminating the need for a Diaspora charity that is

TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES

becoming increasingly irritating to Israelis, rests mainly on the development of high-technology industries.

If so, Israel is well on its way, executives of two major US companies concluded.

"The best way to predict the future is to create it," and Israel is doing just that, said Dr. Joel S. Birnbaum, who heads worldwide research and development for Hewlett-Packard.

At a time when technologies in telecommunications, computing, entertainment, broadcasting and consumer electronics are coming together, "Israel is at the center of critical technologies for the next century," said Birnbaum.

Two years ago, his company established the H-P Israel Science Center at the Technion, whose engineers are working on cutting-edge research in image compression and error control.

"We're setting up labs where the brains are," Birnbaum said.

Intel Corp. was one of the first American hi-tech companies to set up a manufacturing plant in Israel, said George Coelho, the company's vice president for business development in emerging markets.

"We started with an investment of \$135,000 in 1974, which has now risen to \$500 million, and we plan a five-fold expansion," Coelho said.

The Intel plant near Kiryat Gat is working on advanced logic processing and on one of the hottest products of the information revolution, flash memories, he said. Intel draws its Israeli manpower from skilled immigrants from the former Soviet Union, engineers who formerly worked for now downsizing defense industries, and graduates of the country's "world-class universities," said Coelho.

Also helpful to new industries

are "improved phone systems, government incentives, agile banking and a trendy society open to quick VCR and cable penetration and high Internet connectivity," he observed.

Hi-tech industries are now opening and expanding at such a pace that Israel needs 1,000 more electrical and computer engineers per year than the Technion and other Israeli universities can produce, said Prof. Arnan Segner, director of the Technion's Neuman Institute for Research and Development.

To meet the need of the domestic market, the Technion plans to up its enrollment from 10,500 to 15,000 students within the next few years.

A longer-range proposal may benefit Israel, while at the same time strengthen Diaspora ties with it.

In an earlier part of the forum, author and teacher Leonard Fein suggested establishment of an American university in Israel, to be staffed by some of the 7,000 American Jewish professors on sabbatical leave during any given year.

Along similar lines, Technion President Ze'ev Tadmor said in an interview that his institution plans to establish a school for foreign students, an education summer camp for 60 Israeli and American Jewish youngsters, and a more intensive student exchange program.

Such exchange programs are springing up among European universities, with a given student studying at both a domestic and a foreign university, learning a foreign language, and getting degrees from both institutions.

In general, "American Jews and Israelis must cooperate so that both will survive culturally," emphasized Tadmor.

"The problem of assimilation exists not just in the Diaspora but also in Israel, which may ultimately face the risk of being absorbed into the surrounding Arab culture."

The cult of Bratslavism

HERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

THE neo-Bratslavians are coming. They are led by an American rabbi of Hungarian background, Rabbi Eliezer Shlomo Schick. Or so claims Mendel Pickarz in *Hassidat Bratslav* ("Studies in Bratslav Hassidism," published by the Bialik Institute, Jerusalem, 286 pp).

Rabbi Nahman of Bratslav, the founder of the cult, was, on his maternal side, a great-grandson of the founder of Hassidism, the Ba'al Shem Tov. From his early youth Nahman knew he was destined to lead people in the search for God. Complementing the study of Talmudic law with kabbalistic writings, he fasted frequently.

He sought solitude in woods, or in a canoe on the river. Love of nature was to be with him his whole life. The prayers of trees and grass enhance human prayers, he asserted.

He also claimed to have frequent discourses with his dead great-grandfather. And, poor though he was, he scraped together enough money to go to Eretz Yisrael — it took him six months to reach Jaffa. In Galilee he prayed at the tombs of saintly men and studied their writings.

In spite of his great piety, Rabbi Nahman was not liked by other leading Hassidim. They did not appreciate the bitter sarcasm which permeated his utterances, nor his unabashed conviction that he knew best. He claimed to have grasped the essence of the deity directly from God's inspiration. He was persecuted, but this he considered the normal result of people's inability to understand his teachings. He avoided confrontation by moving to the city of Bratslav, in southern Russia.

Rabbi Nahman's teachings were preserved for posterity by his pupil, Rabbi Nathan, who noted everything his tutor said, even his most banal remarks. Rabbi Nahman lived only six years in

Bratslav. He developed tuberculosis, and moved to Uman where, several years before his birth, local Cossacks had massacred Jews.

"The souls of the dead wait for me," Nahman declared. He died there a few years later. His followers gather to pray at his grave every year.

Much of Rabbi Nahman's teachings are in the form of short didactic stories, which some regard as literature. But Rabbi Nahman considered himself a doctor of the soul rather than a writer. He used the medium to address himself to people with little training in exegesis. Simple faith was preferable to convoluted logic, he explained.

It is wrong to assume that Rabbi Nahman shunned intellectuals, warns Pickarz. He went to Uman because he had corresponded with a group of intellectuals there who were, in his eyes, virtually heretics.

PICKARZ also gives the lie to stories that Nahman despised the rich. But he was full of contradictions: His disciple Rabbi Nathan noted how his moods would change abruptly from unbounded confidence in his understanding of the faith, to dismal despair in failing to do so. A devoted follower may discover in Rabbi Nahman's utterances everything he wants to read into it.

Some intellectuals were attracted to Bratslav Hassidism because it appeared humane, and not dependent on the strictures of a rabbi's court, says Pickarz. "The image of Rabbi Nahman, the tenebrous and his disciples project, have always been a haven for split souls dangling between existence and demise," says Pickarz.

Another aspect of Bratslav fashion today is a penchant for religiousness and mysticism, combined with strict observance of traditional rites, adds Pickarz. Rabbi Schick proselytes in the numerous letters he writes to perplexed



Hassidim pray at the grave of Rabbi Nahman in the Ukraine

young men studying in different yeshivot, mainly in America. Indeed Bratslavism is assuming the stance of a cult as it tackles earthly problems, such as lust.

Rabbi Nahman was considered by his followers to be the Messiah's harbinger, if not the Messiah himself. Even today they believe that their rabbi did not die, but "retired," pending a reappearance.

In Bratslav literature, Rabbi Nahman is referred to as "The

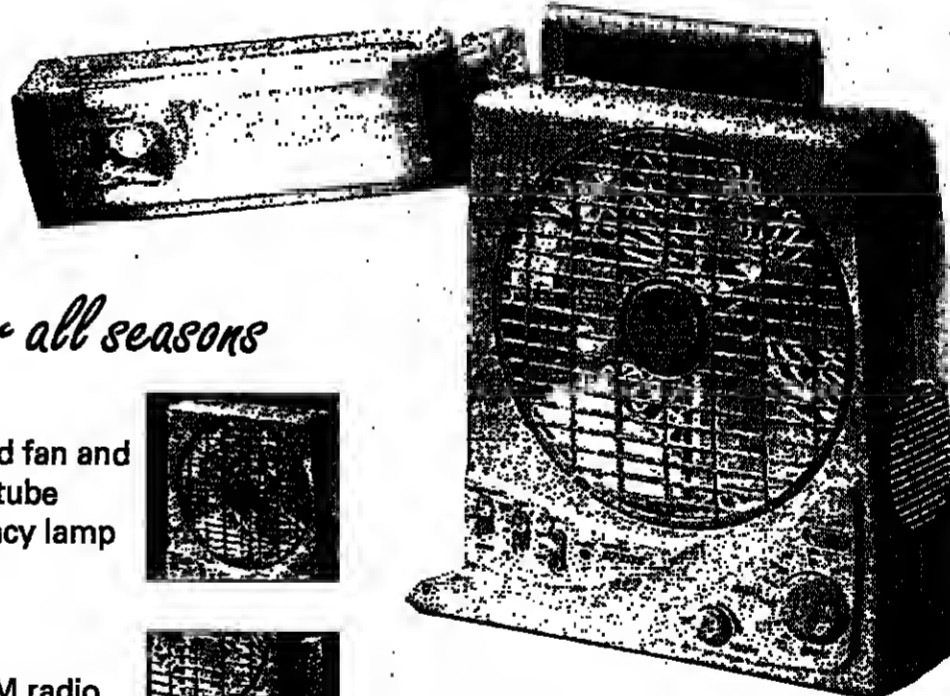
Landowner," "The Boss Overlooking the World," "The Powerful," "The Gardener" or "The Prayer-Leader." He is described as a human being who would reside in Jerusalem, though his presence would not entail the Ingathering of the Exiles, the principle that is usually paramount in Jewish heritage.

The spread of heresy is, in the eyes of a Bratslav adept, also a manifestation of pre-Messianic times.

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Kibbutz rules apply to dogs, too

HEADS N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

A number of kibbutzniks have written to me about the problem of members' dogs. According to the letters, the dogs too often run free, chase cyclists, frighten children, and steal boots from members' porches, toys from sandboxes and laundry from washing lines. The dogs form packs at night and generally go looking for mischief.

There was a time when kibbutzim were like extended homes — members had rooms, not apartments, and the dogs were friendly and known to all. Today things are different. Members have purchased all kinds of dogs including Duberman pinschers, rottweilers and bull terriers, and not all of them are friendly.

Dogs on a kibbutz are subject to the same laws that apply to the rest of the country. But in general, on kibbutzim the authorities make no effort to enforce the law (except where rabies is concerned), leaving canine problems to the kibbutz itself.

Rational discussion between dog owners and aggrieved members should lead to agreements acceptable to all. This should include the responsibility of the kibbutz toward the members' dogs, the responsibility of the dogs' owners to the kibbutz and a set of clear ground rules.

Among these rules should be hours during which dogs are not allowed to run free, areas where dogs off-leash are not permitted, arrangements for training courses for members and their dogs, and members' responsibilities



When dogs run free, they can do the darndest things.

(Hanoach Gutsmann)

regarding protection of their property.

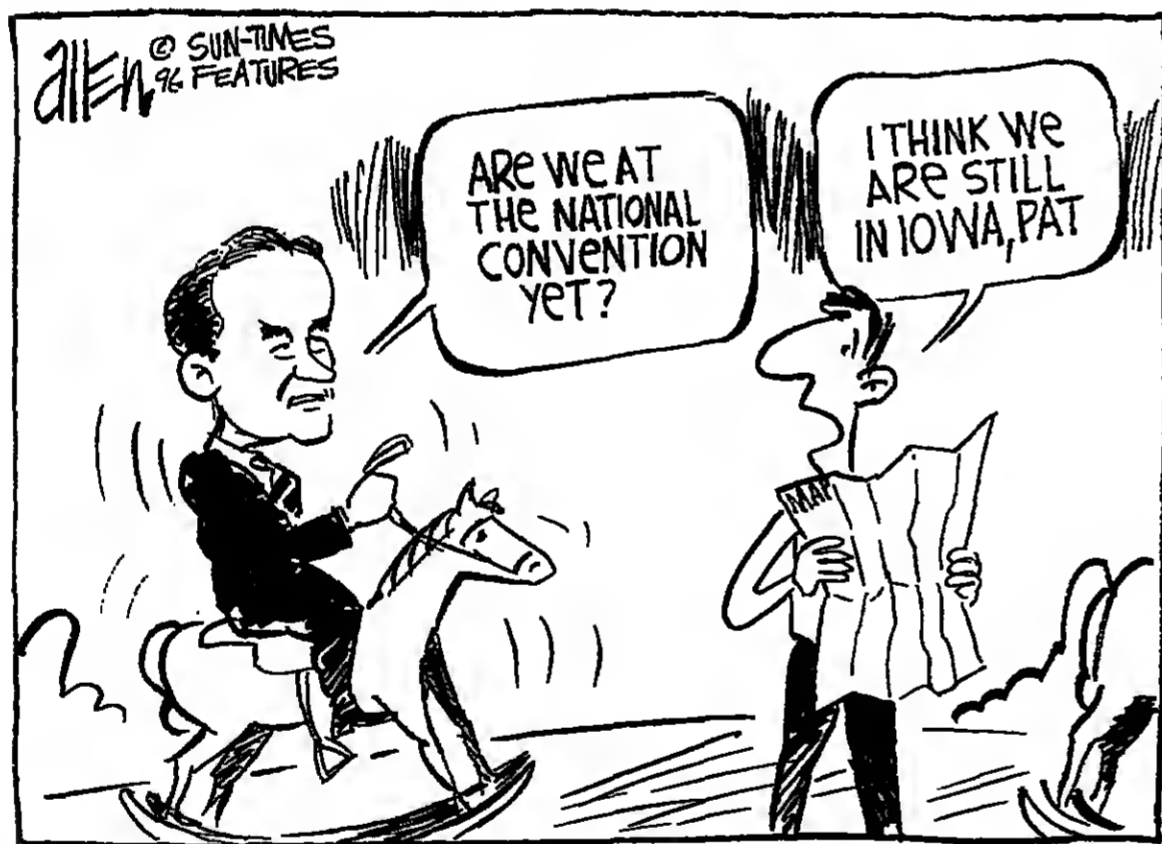
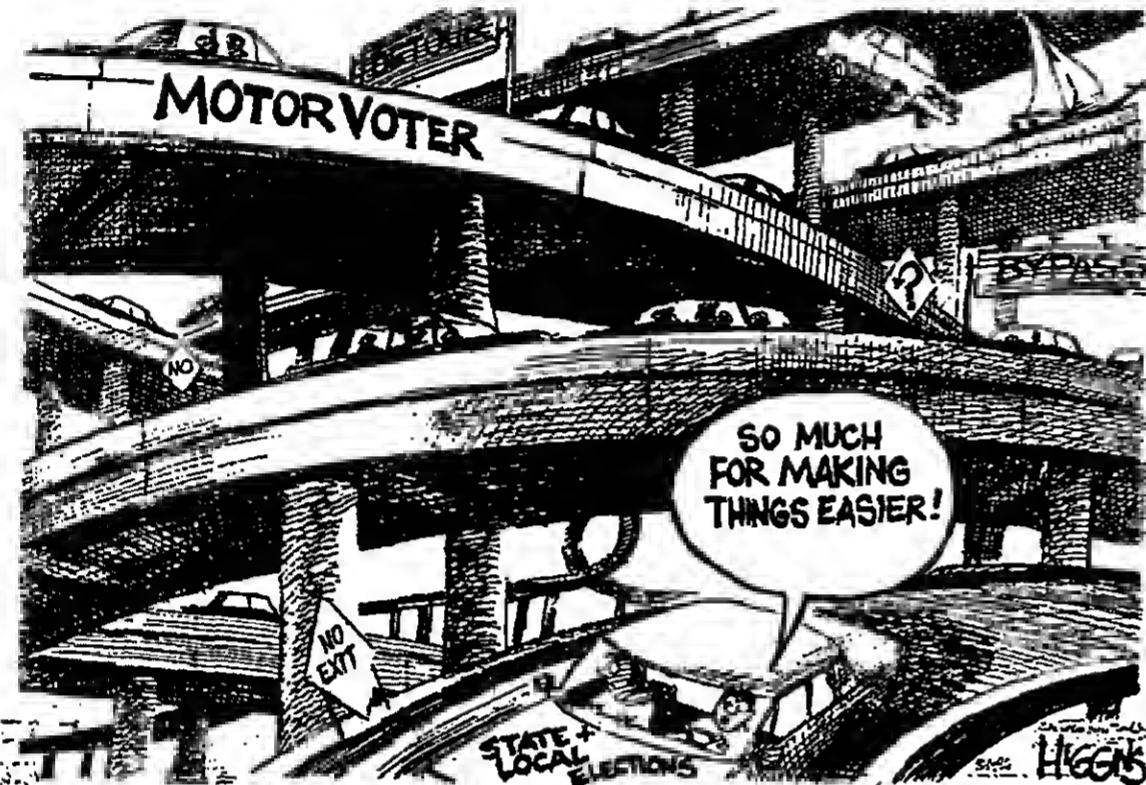
I have had the pleasure in the past of arbitrating such kibbutz discussions. Those kibbutzim that have chosen this route to settle their problems have largely managed

to deal with the issue in a satisfactory manner.

Dog-owners have to realize that some members may really be distressed by the behavior of their dogs while others must appreciate that these animals are dear to their human companions.

הכנסת הארבע

EDITORIAL CARTOONS



Workers can't avoid wage and benefit cuts

BY JOHN JUDIS

Last week's strike at two Delphi auto-part factories in Dayton, Ohio was ostensibly not about wages, but about outsourcing — General Motors' buying parts from the Robert Bosch company in Charleston, South Carolina, rather than from Delphi, which it owns. And its resolution was widely interpreted as a draw between management and labor. But the truth about the strike is grimmer than this might suggest. It proved that the single greatest factor pushing down American workers' wages is not technology, as most economists insist, but the inability of workers, divided by region and sometimes nation, to resist employer pressure to reduce costs by cutting wages and benefits. In that long-term war, the workers are not simply losing, they're being decimated.

Since the early '80s, outsourcing has become the craze among American firms. Sometimes, companies outsource their work because they believe a smaller, focused firm can do it more efficiently. (In the early '80s, IBM hired tiny Microsoft to write an operating system for its personal computers.) But most often, companies simply outsource to companies that pay their employees less. Unionized firms outsource from non-union suppliers with lower costs.

OUTSOURCING

Outsourcing has reversed the positive trend in American wages. The growth of unions from the late '30s through the late '60s pushed the wage structure upward. Firms that wanted to avoid unions were still forced to pay comparable wages and benefits to head off organizing drives. Outsourcing moves the wage structure downward. The non-union suppliers compete with each other to drive down costs, exerting pressure on the unionized workers to accept wage and benefit reductions. Once an industry becomes predominately non-union (auto parts, once 65 percent union, is now 20 percent unionized), the downward pressures become brutal. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, for instance, the British investment firm JLL is threatening to shut down a unionized parts plant it purchased if its workers don't accept a 64 percent cut in wages.

The Big Three American auto companies used to make almost all their own parts, but Ford and Chrysler failed to reopen many of the parts factories they closed during the recession of the early '80s. By 1986, Chrysler was buying 85 percent of its parts from lower-wage, non-unionized suppliers and Ford 50 percent. That gave them a significant cost advantage over General Motors, which continued to make 65 percent of its own parts, and it set GM on a furious dash to increase its outsourcing.

Some of the new parts suppliers are foreign-owned companies that began migrating to the U.S. in the '70s to avoid exchange-rate instability, but were later drawn by lower costs of production. By 1990, for instance, German factory work-

ers were being paid on the average 50 percent more than American workers. European and Japanese companies set up most of their facilities in the upper Southeast, from Southern Ohio down through Kentucky and Tennessee and across to the Carolinas. Most of these states had strong right-to-work laws that discouraged unionization. As Douglas Woodward, a business professor at the University of South Carolina, puts it, "You hear a lot from German companies about South Carolina being right-to-work."

But the truth about the strike is grimmer than this might suggest. It proved that the single greatest factor pushing down American workers' wages is not technology, as most economists insist, but the inability of workers, divided by region and sometimes nation, to resist employer pressure to reduce costs by cutting wages and benefits.

Robert Bosch arrived in South Carolina in 1975, but significantly expanded its facilities in the mid-'80s. It is unionized in Germany and pays an average \$41 an hour in wages and benefits. According to Automotive News, Bosch pays nonunion workers in Charleston \$13.15 an hour in wages, plus \$3.68 in benefits. Workers are liable annually for \$2,000 in medical expenses. By contrast, GM workers make \$18.58 an hour in wages and enjoy benefits worth another \$16 an hour. These include comprehensive health care and a full pension after 30 years. That's almost twice the labor cost. Even in the capital-intensive brake industry, that gives Bosch an overwhelming advantage and creates enormous pressure on GM and other car companies to outsource. The unions can resist, as they did in Dayton, but if they don't eventually accede to wage cuts or outsourcing, they'll imperil the car companies themselves and lose even more jobs.

Can anything be done? The usual remedies — worker retraining, corporate good citizenship — either won't work or are irrelevant, and what could work is unlikely to occur soon. First, the UAW could organize the non-union plants. That would reduce the downward pressure on wages, but it would be extremely difficult to do. While Bosch workers make much less than Delphi workers in Dayton, they make more than most factory workers in South Carolina, where the average wage is \$10.22 an hour. Firms like Bosch would shut down before they would accept wages and

benefits commensurate to those at Delphi. To succeed, the UAW would have to seek more modest wage and benefit increases, but since unions generally agree to a set contract across companies, this would jeopardize its existing higher-wage arrangements with firms like Delphi.

UNIONS

Second, the unions and the labor movement could seek help from the federal government. The unions and the Big Three have backed national health insurance because it would remove one of the advantages non-unionized firms enjoy. But during the first two years of the Clinton administration, they learned that it is almost impossible to win public and congressional support for this kind of ambitious reform. Ditto for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, which allows states to pass right-to-work laws.

Even if unions could organize companies like Bosch, and even if government defrayed the cost of benefits, the unions would still face pressures within the new global economy. According to last November's *Journal of Business Strategy*, "To survive, U.S. industry must continue to outsource work to more proficient, lower-cost locations. Delocalization strategies are essential as the global labor market opens around the world." Like other American companies, auto firms now purchase from suppliers in Latin America and in newly industrialized Asian countries, where wages are much lower (an average of \$2.61 an hour in Mexico) and strikes non-existent. There are remedies for foreign outsourcing, too — domestic content legislation, social tariffs — but they are as likely to be adopted as national health insurance.

The lesson of the Delphi strike is an unhappy one for American workers. Resistance can hold off job loss temporarily, but short of a transformation in public support for unions and for government, workers will find it nearly impossible to resist pressures to cut wages and benefits. That truth is beginning to sink in. It can only fuel the discontent that neither Clinton nor Dole is capable of addressing.

John Judis is a senior editor of *The New Republic*.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

SUNDAY COMICS

Doonesbury

G. B. TRUDEAU

HOW MANY UNITS ARE WE SHIPPING TODAY, SHAWN?

ONLY 11. I'LL BRING YOU THE FIGURES TO CHECK EACH OTHER'S WORK.

AND AN ORDER TO SHIP 100 UNITS FEBRUARY 17.

OH, BUT I WANT TO EXPAND ALL THE SALES SECTIONS AND THE SALES SECTIONS.

HOW DO YOU WANT TO EXPAND ALL THE SALES SECTIONS AND THE SALES SECTIONS?

SO WE NEED YOU TO PROVIDE THE BIG PICTURE. YOU'RE NOT OPERATING OUT OF YOUR ASS ANYMORE!

IF YOU NEED TO SHIP 100 UNITS FEBRUARY 17.

ADD THE 100 UNITS TO THE 100 UNITS.

MINUTES INTO SHACK, HOW MANY UNITS?

SHIT? AWAIT.

WELL, I'D BRING YOU THE FIGURES TO CHECK EACH OTHER'S WORK.

PEANUTS

I THINK YOU HAVE A PROBLEM.

WHAT'S THAT?

YOUR SHORTSTOP'S ASLEEP.

OH, PARDON ME... I HATE TO DISTURB YOU, BUT THERE'S A GAME GOING ON HERE.

I THINK IT WOULD BE NICE IF YOU'D TRY TO STAY AWAKE.

ALL RIGHT, LET'S PUT IT THIS WAY... NO PLAY, NO EAT!

I GUESS HE UNDERSTOOD THAT, DIDN'T HE?

SO DID SOMEBODY ELSE..

Spie

By Jerry Robbins

IS EVERYONE ALL SET?

I'M NO GOOD AT THIS.

STAND BACK.

HERE IT COMES!

WELL, QUAKE EYES!

WELL, I TOLD YOU GUYS, NO GOOD SHAKING HERE!

THEY'RE NOT A GUN!

WE'RE JUST TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT'S IN THE GUNGO.

Calvin and Hobbes

THE COURAGEOUS SPYCAMAN SPIFF, INTERPLANETARY EXPLORER EXTRAORDINAIRE, LANDS ON YET ANOTHER BIZARRE PLANET!

GETTING HIS DENTURE BLASTER ON TRAPPY, OUR HERO SETS OFF IN SEARCH OF ALIEN NERDHOOD.

ZORRUS! A MYSTERIOUS MUST MATERIALIZES OUT OF NOWHERE! THE FEARLESS SPIFF CAN'T SEE A THING!

SO WE ADD TWO TO FOUR.

OUR HERO'S IN A TOTAL FOG!

THE ATMOSPHERE HERE IS A... P-POWERFUL. SE, SE, SEDATIVE! SPIFF CAN'T KEEP HIS EYES OPEN.

WILLK!

ZZZZZ

OUR HERO SUDDENLY COMES TO!

HOW COME CLAMS DON'T PAY TAXES?

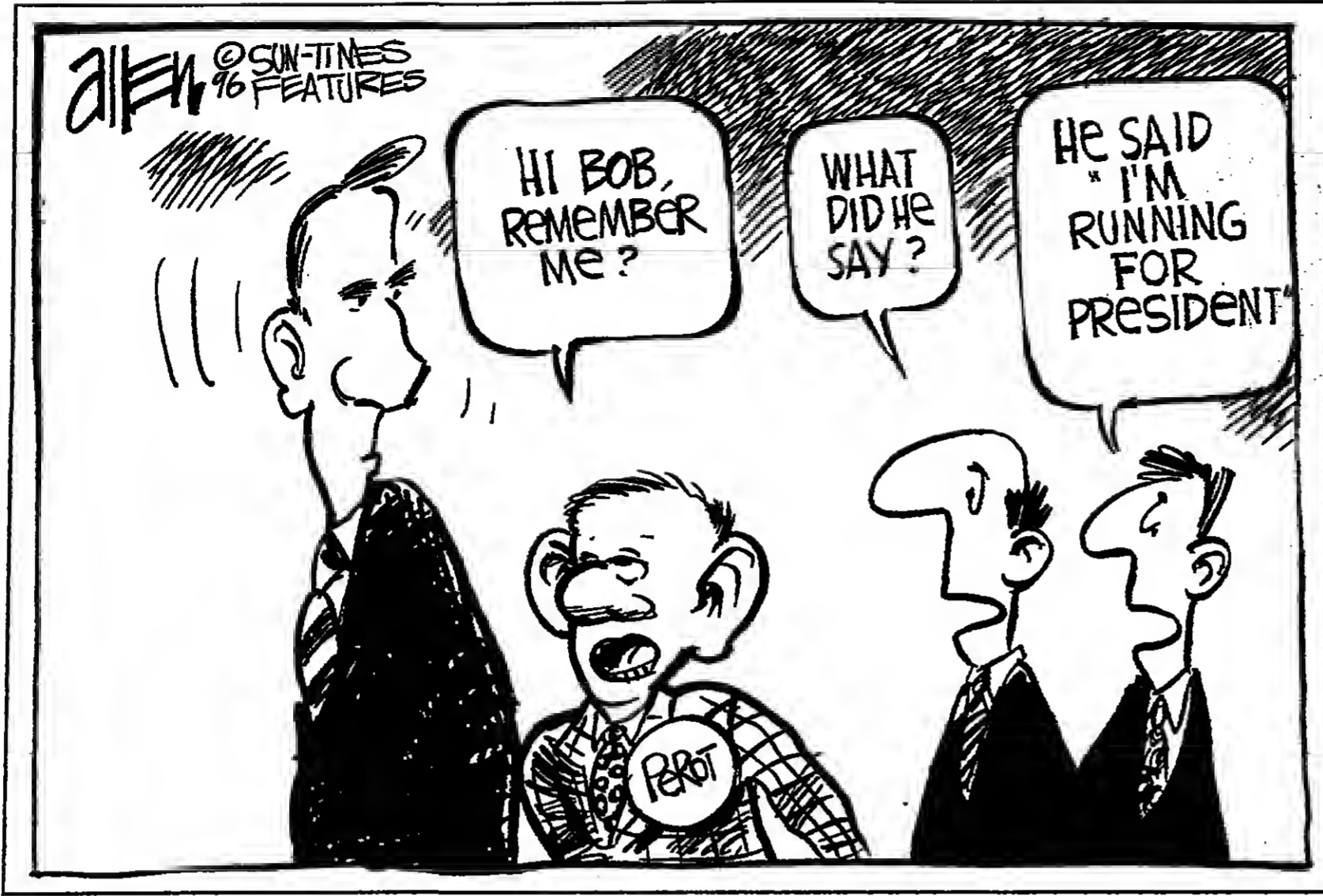
CLAMS ARE TAXES YOU DIPSTICK!

TOMORROW IS TAX DAY! IT IS SUCH A PRIVILEGE TO GIVE HALF OF MY HARD EARNED MONEY TO MY GREAT AND CARING, BENEVOLENT GOVERNMENT.

I'M JEALOUS. HOW LONG HAVE THEY HAD CONTROL OF YOUR SCHOOLS.

TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 God of thunder
 - 5 Decayed
 - 11 Earthenware container
 - 14 Feral
 - 18 Pleasant odor
 - 19 Brightly colored bird
 - 20 Mine product
 - 21 Audibly
 - 23 Religious insect?
 - 25 Lack of sophistication
 - 27 Grown-up
 - 28 Kitchen appliance
 - 29 Criticism harshly
 - 31 — Jim
 - 32 Guy's date
 - 33 Inoffensive amount
 - 34 Hoarsey shade
 - 35 Contention — DeLuise
 - 36 Pale
 - 37 Quota
 - 38 Spanish Mrs.
 - 39 Host
 - 40 Fortress
 - 42 Not home
 - 43 Like a jaded se-sar
 - 44 Foot digit
 - 45 Addressed Caldwel
 - 46 Evergreen tree
 - 48 Score
 - 52 Obtained
 - 53 Took home the trophy
 - 54 Type of cheese
 - 55 Get there
 - 56 Debt initials
 - 57 Trunk leather
 - 58 — Ha Na
 - 59 Singer Home
 - 60 Pappas or Durno
 - 61 Prerequisite speech
 - 62 Luncheon entree
 - 65 Out of danger
 - 66 Act like a chapsperson
 - 67 Abner's partner
 - 68 Seize (someone) unlawfully
 - 72 Summer on the Seine
 - 73 Cloth border
 - 74 Compass pt.
 - 75 Intelligence org.
 - 76 Pub brew
 - 77 Go, torot
 - 78 Small fish
 - 80 Tommie's kin
 - 81 Frantic struggle
 - 83 Tap
 - 84 Type of shoe
 - 86 Negative mark
 - 87 Saw
 - 88 Too
 - 91 Island instrument
 - 92 AFL —
 - 93 Flag color
 - 94 Conduct
 - 95 Sheepskin
 - 97 Swindle
 - 98 Chum
 - 99 Gout
 - 100 FR for ingesting
 - 101 Opponent
 - 102 — Avy
 - 103 Olympia prize
 - 104 Sailing or Steger
 - 105 "Peach State"
 - 107 Jacket part
 - 108 Poker stake
 - 111 Rue de la —
 - 113 Use a novelty
 - 114 Bus, honcho
 - 115 Authorized
 - 116 Leftovers dish
 - 117 Superlative ending
 - 118 — de phone
 - 119 Female lewd
 - 120 Jungle cat
 - 121 Hospital worker
 - 122 Obusness
 - 125 Government's right to seize property
 - 128 Amtrak unit
 - 129 Alternative sign
 - 130 Shackles
 - 131 Avoid capture
 - 132 Gymnast Korbut
 - 133 Anger
 - 134 Schedule
 - 135 Facial feature
- DOWN**
- 1 Shock
 - 2 Rules maven
 - 3 Lapse
 - 4 Operated
 - 5 Type of lettuce
 - 6 Breakfast fruit
 - 7 Slight coloration
 - 8 Clary
 - 9 Inventor Whitney
 - 10 Petty tyrant
 - 11 Become a member of
 - 12 Coffee container
 - 13 Friendly
 - 14 Texas city
 - 15 — de France
 - 16 Latuda's counterpart
 - 17 Tastes
 - 18 Passion
 - 22 Remove
 - 23 — the back
 - 24 Lubricant
 - 25 Possess
 - 30 South American river
 - 34 Intrepid
 - 35 Gambling cube
 - 36 Tny
 - 37 Spoiled, like milk
 - 38 Caric ure
 - 40 Camp bed
 - 41 Put on
 - 42 Unlucky, to a poet
 - 43 Salt water
 - 44 Type of trap
 - 46 Manacle
 - 47 Is able to
 - 48 Pictor's seat
 - 49 Elevated
 - 50 Typos
 - 51 Like better
 - 52 Blessing
 - 53 Used to be
 - 54 Greek letter
 - 56 Food fish
 - 57 Miss —-ing
 - 58 Aggregate
 - 61 Supply weapons
 - 62 Netherlands
 - 63 Dispute
 - 64 Hasten
 - 65 Chastity, e.g.
 - 67 Verbally
 - 68 Nutty confusion
 - 70 Assent without
 - 71 Stoned
 - 73 Jinx
 - 75 Machine part
 - 76 Leave
 - 78 Carpenter's chest
 - 80 Metric measure
 - 81 Antique auto
 - 82 Help
 - 83 Type of code
 - 85 Russian river
 - 86 Noise
 - 87 Ties
 - 88 Fruit drink
 - 89 Cover
 - 90 Religious song
 - 91 Gout
 - 94 Ties or Crawford
 - 96 Ancient
 - 97 Dove sound
 - 98 Prot vegetable
 - 99 Leave
 - 101 Not marry
 - 102 Spanish uncle
 - 103 Deep red
 - 105 Zodiac sign
 - 106 Categories
 - 107 Popular myth
 - 108 Threshing Day event
 - 109 Actor Davis
 - 110 At that time
 - 111 Nuisance
 - 112 Houston player
 - 113 Diet
 - 115 Flax fabric
 - 116 Matching material
 - 119 1402 ship
 - 115 Julep's alter ego
 - 120 Bathroom
 - 121 — cordone
 - 122 — in a poke
 - 124 Rocky hill
 - 126 Actress Ryan
 - 127 Arnie's toms



Do as they do

BY STEPHEN GLASS

It was an idea no politician could afford to oppose: make Congress abide by the same laws it writes for everyone else. Passed nearly unanimously in the early days of the 1994 Republican takeover, the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA) was the first tenet of the Contract with America to become law and a major boon to Newt Gingrich's reputation.

Now, two months after the act went into effect, Congress is limping under the weight of labor laws the private sector has decried for years. Rules requiring paid overtime are busting lawmakers' budgets, their offices are failing OSHA inspections, aides are beginning to unionize, and staffers have filed a flurry of complaints against their bosses. In short, living under everybody else's rules has palled pretty quickly.

The bill's architects had hoped that a taste of its own medicine would prompt Congress to reform workplace rules. Instead, legislators are capitalizing on the very loopholes that private industry has been taking advantage of for ages. "America's last plantation has fallen," one Democratic staffer said. "But the masters are looking to stay in business."

So far the CAA's most debilitating provision is its requirement that congressional offices comply with a 1938 labor law mandating that employees who work more than forty hours a week be paid overtime. But, for as long as anyone can remember, Congress has repaid the long hours clocked by fresh-faced, young aides not in dollars, but in the currency of Washington: proximity to power. No longer.

Consider the typical caseworker. Found in every Senate and House office, caseworkers field simple constituent requests: they help track lost Social Security checks, line up White House tours and the like. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Management Foundation, caseworkers earn on average \$26,000 a year or \$12.50 an hour for what's supposed to be a 40-hour work week. In fact, the typical caseworker works fifty-two hours a week. With overtime, they'll be earning \$37,700 a year — a 45 percent pay raise.

Trouble is, the CAA allocated no money for overtime, so staffers, who must now keep time cards, overflow the halls of the Hill office buildings at precisely 6 p.m. when their bosses send them home. For the most part, they aren't happy with their new free time. Gone are the days when senators ordered out for pizza and charted lare into the evening with junior staffers. Now those bull sessions cost precious dollars. The overtime rules may even have bigger implications, though, since a filibuster will now cost the taxpayer about \$12,000 an hour

in overtime and the price tag of an all-night session could break six figures.

This is precisely the kind of pressure the CAA's drafters had hoped would push Congress to rework outdated regulation. No such luck. Instead, many top congressmen are exploiting a loophole intended to exempt upper-level staff — administrators and the like — from the strict forty-hour formula and thus from overtime pay. At least eleven representatives, however, have creatively labeled all of their employees, including those who work the front desk, upper-level staff. Among the loophole pros are Representative James Barcia (D-Mich.) whom the AFL-CIO rated a perfect 100 on labor issues in 1993 and Representative Bill Thomas (R-Calif.) who, as chairman of the House Oversight Committee, has supervised the CAA's implementation. Overall, the Congressional Management Foundation found that the House and Senate have defined more than half their staff in the "no overtime" category. A December Congressional Research Service report, which told representatives and senators to assume nearly everyone was eligible for overtime, is simply being ignored.

This creative accounting has ignited a record number of complaints. The newly formed Office of Compliance, which handles CAA violations, has recorded 600 requests for information since January 23 — twelve times what its predecessor averaged. While most of the questions concern wage issues, the Office of Compliance has also been fielding plenty of requests for information about other laws that now affect congressional staff, like family and medical leave, and new sexual harassment guidelines.

All this has made lawmakers nervous, especially since the CAA allows staffers, for the first time, to take their bosses to federal court. The Capitol Hill Women's Political Caucus, a high-profile organization of congressional staffers, announced the night before the CAA went into effect that it would encourage House and Senate aides who have been sexually harassed or discriminated against to sue senators and representatives — a powerful threat in this post-Packwood era. And, in addition to their own behavior, lawmakers are now liable for nearly all hanky-panky in their office from that of top aides to that of visiting constituents.

But here again, Congress is anxiously looking for a way out. Last week, the Oversight Committee passed a gag rule that would make it illegal for anyone to talk about complaints filed against congressmen. Committee chairman Thomas said the gag rule is necessary to protect legislators from charges that could be sensationalized shortly before an election.

In addition, the Oversight Committee demanded that the Compliance Office issue

advisory opinions, a privilege that private businesses can't get from the courts, and one which would shield congressmen from litigation.

Perhaps most surprising, the committee passed a provision allowing members to substitute comp time for overtime pay, which is illegal in the private sector. To be sure, all of these new regulations have to pass the full House, but members aren't lining up to fight them.

Sandra Boyd, an employment lawyer with the business-backed Labor Policy Association, says the new rules contradict the spirit of the CAA. "The point of the law was for Congress to learn about labor laws by living under them," she said. "Some members are in deep denial and still trying to have it the old way."

The abuse of loopholes and manipulation of CAA regulations have prompted some Democratic staffers quietly to begin talks with national unions. While unions won't become legal on the Hill until fall, some groups, like the Capitol Police, have already begun negotiating with the Teamsters and the Fraternal Order of Police.

Meanwhile, OSHA investigators are now beginning to examine the Capitol's physical plant. Members and their staff expect the workplace safety inspections to turn up countless violations in the aging office buildings. Though Congress does not have to comply with OSHA rules until next January, the Office of Compliance is beginning to comb through the 20 million square feet that have just come under its jurisdiction. While no findings will be released until this summer, Capitol Police say their drinking water was shut off after the investigators took a look at the force's dog facility.

Ironically, die-hard opponents of the Occupational Safety Hazards Act, like Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Texas), must now welcome the inspectors into their offices. DeLay, who was one of the sponsors of the Congressional Accountability Act, finds himself in the awkward position of praising the agency he once likened to the Gestapo, telling Roll Call recently that he thought the OSHA inspections were "great."

But unlike the overtime issue, which is uniting congressmen in the search for loopholes, OSHA violations are pitting freshmen against senior members of Congress. The freshmen, who have small offices, are hoping the violations will bring them bigger digs. "We hope they find us to be worse than the worst chicken processing plant in Arkansas," said a House freshman's press secretary. "Then maybe we won't be all piled on top of each other."

Stephen Glass is a senior editor of *The New Republic*.

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Talk radio: No criticism allowed

BY ALAN DERSHOWITZ

Having had my radio talk show taken off the air in New York City by a local station manager at WABC, I am learning the rules of the talk-show game. I don't like them, and I don't believe the listening public should accept them.

Apparently, anything goes for a talk-show host who appeals to the basest of instincts — so long as he maintains ratings. Bob Grant, the daytime host on WABC, has called blacks "savages," Haitians "sub-humans," and whites "higher up on the evolutionary scale." Grant has called for "policemen with machine guns" to "mow down" gays marching in a gay pride parade. He has advised those dissatisfied with America to "get a gun and do something." He has prayed for the death of Magic Johnson, asking, "Why is it taking so long for the HIV to go into full-blown AIDS?" When an Islamic caller suggested that we not blame all Muslims for the terrorism of a few, Grant replied, "What I'd like to do is put you against the wall with the rest of them and mow you down with them."

Grant has welcomed on his show — and given a sympathetic hearing to — neo-Nazis, white supremacists and anti-Semites like Tom Metzger, the head of White Aryan Resistance, who had an airplane tow a sign reading "Happy Birthday, Uncle Adolph." He encourages these groups to give their phone numbers and addresses over the air so that "White Americans" can join. Grant has boasted about helping to increase the sale of white supremacist and overtly "racist" books such as Samuel Jared Taylor's "Paved With Good Intentions." Grant has told his listeners that he doesn't "have a problem with the National Alliance," a neo-Nazi group calling for "a thorough rooting out of Semitic and other non-Aryan values" and "a racial cleaning of the land," whose membership is open to any "non-Jewish person of wholly European ancestry."

In light of this bigotry — and more — it's not surprising that numerous civil rights and media watch organizations have characterized Grant's show as racist and have urged WABC to take Grant off the air.

WABC has always responded by invoking the marketplace of ideas. But suddenly they decided to shut down that marketplace when I had the following exchange with a caller on my Sunday night national radio show, which was carried by WABC in New York:

Caller: I used to be in New York, and I've heard you criticize Pat Buchanan for being in *Spotlight* magazine — I've heard you on the Bob Grant Show on WABC — he's the biggest racist in the country.

Dershowitz: You've got a point — I will never again be on the Bob Grant Show. When I learned about his racism I made it clear that I would never again be on that show. You're absolutely right. Bob Grant is a racist, Bob Grant is a bigot, he's a despicable talk-show host, and I agree with that — and that's why we have to keep talking about these subjects.

WABC's program director said that my show was canceled — it continues to be carried outside of New York by 50 stations — because local WABC policy "prohibits any host from calling another host names."

Wait a minute! Over the past several months — and before I ever mentioned Grant's name — he called me a "vile puss bag," a "worm," and worse. I was "another host" at the time he used these inelegant epithets. Moreover, Grant's personal attacks on me were premeditated and gratuitous, while I made my statement in response to a question from a listener. Yet no action was taken against Grant.

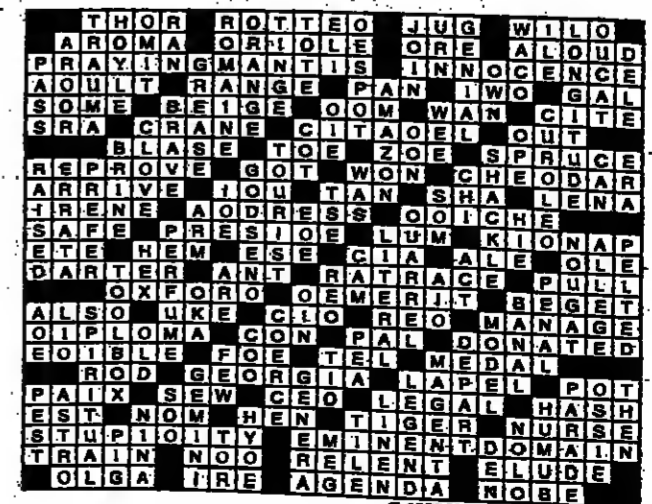
The real reason for my show's cancellation by WABC is that Bob Grant, whose show appears every day, makes more money for the station than mine does. That is also the reason why WABC continues to air his filth. Apparently, there are enough people who want to hear Bob Grant call blacks "savages."

I am proud of having responded to my caller's question as I did, even if it means losing my New York audience. But I fear for the future of talk radio if this sort of selective censorship is tolerated.

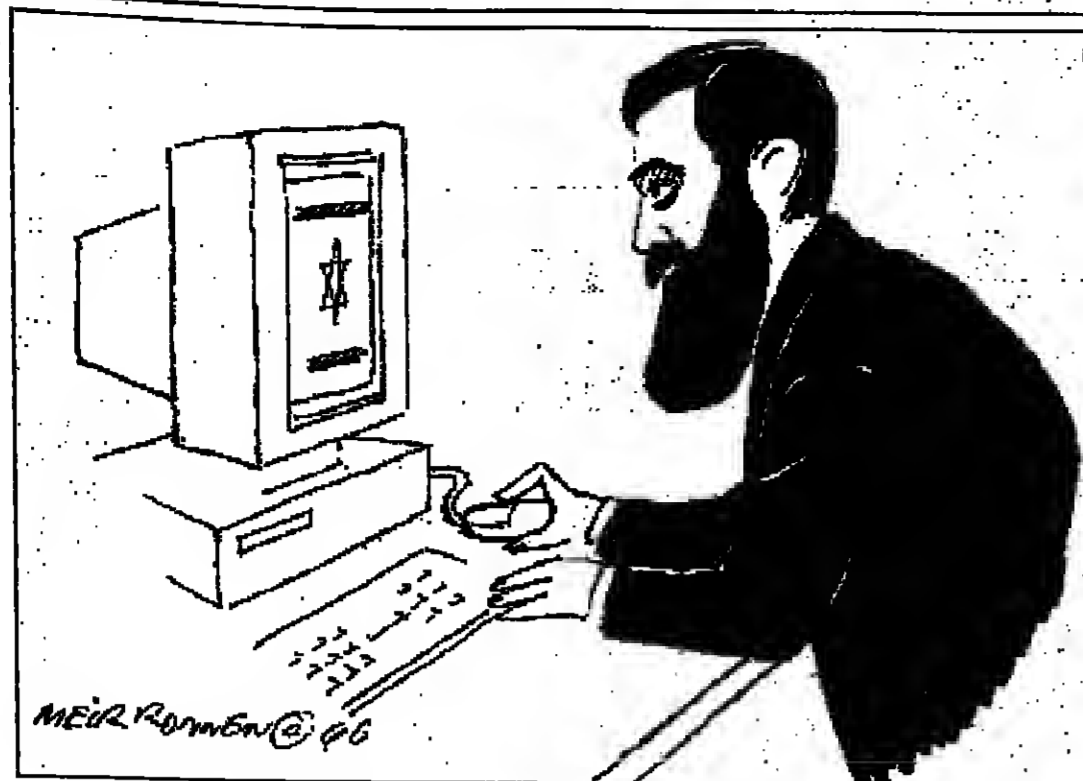
Now that WABC has defended Grant's free speech but not mine, it must answer the following question: Which kind of talk is more consistent with your policies — calling blacks "savages" and Haitians "sub-humans," or calling the man who makes such statements a racist? And those who listen to and sponsor Bob Grant's racism must also answer a question: By keeping his ratings high, are you contributing to the spread of racism, anti-Semitism and other bigotries?

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is "Reasonable Doubts" (Simon & Schuster).

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Alvin Liso



Zionism transforms from philanthropy to high-tech vision

PHILANTHROPIC Zionism is dead. Long live Hi-Tech Zionism!

That was the message delivered — though not quite so bluntly — by social, technology and business analysts as they peered ahead a few years to discern the shape Zionism is likely to take in the 21st century.

The venue for the re-examination of the tenets that have guided Zionist thought in Israel and the Diaspora for over a century, was a national forum recently convened in San Diego by the American Society for Technion-Israel Institute of Technology.

As the generation that witnessed the Holocaust and the birth of Israel fades away, the era of Zionism, marked in the Diaspora mostly by charitable donations to Jewish federations and the United Jewish Appeal, is also disappearing, said Dr. Gary A. Tobin, director of the Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University.

Based on his demographic studies, "only 11 percent of baby boomers will give to UJA or federations," Tobias said. And of the money that does come in, a constantly rising percentage goes to domestic needs, at the expense of Israel.

Among the host of social and demographic factors responsible for the decline is that the fundraiser's trusty verity — "bad news spurs giving" — no longer works, observed Melvyn H. Bloom, executive vice president of the Technion Society.

A former UJA executive himself, Bloom said that his campaign slogan used to be, "This is the critical year between crises." As a substitute, he suggested an approach based on "good-news fund-raising," specifically through support and investment in Israeli institutions and enterprises leading to "the economic auto-emancipation of Israel."

The goal of economic independence, eliminating the need for a Diaspora charity that is

TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES

becoming increasingly irritating to Israelis, rests mainly on the development of high-technology industries.

If so, Israel is well on its way, executives of two major US companies concluded.

"The best way to predict the future is to create it," and Israel is doing just that, said Dr. Joel S. Birnbaum, who heads worldwide research and development for Hewlett-Packard.

At a time when technologies in telecommunications, computing, entertainment, broadcasting and consumer electronics are coming together, "Israel is at the center of critical technologies for the next century," said Birnbaum.

Two years ago, his company established the H-P Israel Science Center at the Technion, whose engineers are working on cutting-edge research in image compression and error control.

"We're setting up labs where the brains are," Birnbaum said.

Intel Corp. was one of the first American hi-tech companies to set up a manufacturing plant in Israel, said George Coelho, the company's vice president for business development in emerging markets.

"We started with an investment of \$135,000 in 1974, which has now risen to \$500 million, and we plan a five-fold expansion," Coelho said.

The Intel plant near Kiryat Gat is working on advanced logic processing and on one of the hottest products of the information revolution, flash memories, he said. Intel draws its Israeli manpower from skilled immigrants from the former Soviet Union, engineers who formerly worked for now downsizing defense industries, and graduates of the country's "world-class universities," said Coelho.

Also helpful to new industries

are "improved phone systems, government incentives, agile banking and a trendy society open to quick VCR and cable penetration and high Internet connectivity," he observed.

Hi-tech industries are now opening and expanding at such a pace that Israel needs 1,000 more electrical and computer engineers per year than the Technion and other Israeli universities can produce, said Prof. Arnan Seginer, director of the Technion's Neuman Institute for Research and Development.

To meet the need of the domestic market, the Technion plans to up its enrollment from 10,500 to 15,000 students within the next few years.

A longer-range proposal may benefit Israel, while at the same time strengthen Diaspora ties with it.

In an earlier part of the forum, author and teacher Leonard Fein suggested establishment of an American university in Israel, to be staffed by some of the 7,000 American Jewish professors on sabbatical leave during any given year.

Along similar lines, Technion President Ze'ev Tadmor said in an interview that his institution plans to establish a school for foreign students, an education summer camp for 60 Israeli and American Jewish youngsters, and a more intensive student exchange program.

Such exchange programs are springing up among European universities, with a given student studying at both a domestic and a foreign university, learning a foreign language, and getting degrees from both institutions.

In general, "American Jews and Israelis must cooperate so that both will survive culturally," emphasized Tadmor.

"The problem of assimilation exists not just in the Diaspora but also in Israel, which may ultimately face the risk of being absorbed into the surrounding Arab culture."

The cult of Bratslavism

HERE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

THE neo-Bratslavians are coming. They are led by an American rabbi of Hungarian background, Rabbi Eliezer Shlomo Schick. Or so claims Mendel Pickarz in *Hassidat Bratslav* ("Studies in Bratslav Hassidism," published by the Bialik Institute, Jerusalem, 286 pp).

Rabbi Nahman of Bratslav, the founder of the cult, was, on his maternal side, a great-grandson of the founder of hassidism, the Ba'al Shem Tov. From his early youth Nahman knew he was destined to lead people in the search for God. Complementing the study of Talmudic law with kabbalistic writings, he fasted frequently.

He sought solitude in woods, or in a canoe on the river. Love of nature was to be with him his whole life. The prayers of trees and grass enhance human prayers, he asserted.

He also claimed to have frequent discourses with his dead great-grandfather. And, poor though he was, he scraped together enough money to go to Eretz Yisrael — it took him six months to reach Jaffa. In Galilee he prayed at the tombs of saintly men and studied their writings.

In spite of his great piety, Rabbi Nahman was not liked by other leading hassidim. They did not appreciate the bitter sarcasm which permeated his utterances, nor his unabashed conviction that he knew best. He claimed to have grasped the essence of the deity directly from God's inspiration. He was persecuted, but this he considered the normal result of people's inability to understand his teachings. He avoided confrontation by moving to the city of Bratslav, in southern Russia.

Rabbi Nahman's teachings were preserved for posterity by his pupil, Rabbi Nathan, who noted everything his tutor said, even his most banal remarks. Rabbi Nahman lived only six years in

Bratslav. He developed tuberculosis, and moved to Uman where, several years before his birth, local Cossacks had massacred Jews.

"The souls of the dead wait for me," Nahman declared. He died there a few years later. His followers gather to pray at his grave every year.

Much of Rabbi Nahman's teachings are in the form of short didactic stories, which some regard as literature. But Rabbi Nahman considered himself a doctor of the soul rather than a writer. He used the medium to address himself to people with little training in exegesis. Simple faith was preferable to convoluted logic, he explained.

It is wrong to assume that Rabbi Nahman shunned intellectuals, warns Pickarz. He went to Uman because he had corresponded with a group of intellectuals there who were, in his eyes, virtually heretics.

PICKARZ also gives the lie to stories that Nahman despised the rich. But he was full of contradictions: His disciple Rabbi Nathan noted how his moods would change abruptly from unbounded confidence in his understanding of the faith, to dismal despair in failing to do so. A devoted follower may discover in Rabbi Nahman's utterances everything he wants to read into it.

Some intellectuals were attracted to Bratslav hassidism because it appeared humane, and not dependent on the strictures of a rabbi's court, says Pickarz. "The image of Rabbi Nahman, the tenebrous and his disciples project, have always been a haven for split souls dangling between existence and demise," says Pickarz.

Another aspect of Bratslav fashion today is a penchant for religiousness and mysticism, combined with strict observance of traditional rites, adds Pickarz. Rabbi Schick proselytes in the numerous letters he writes to, perplexed



Hassidim pray at the grave of Rabbi Nahman in the Ukraine

young men studying in different yeshivot, mainly in America. Indeed Bratslavism is assuming the stance of a cult as it tackles earthly problems, such as lust.

Rabbi Nahman was considered by his followers to be the Messiah's harbinger, if not the Messiah himself. Even today they believe that their rabbi did not die, but "retired," pending a reappearance.

In Bratslav literature, Rabbi Nahman is referred to as "The

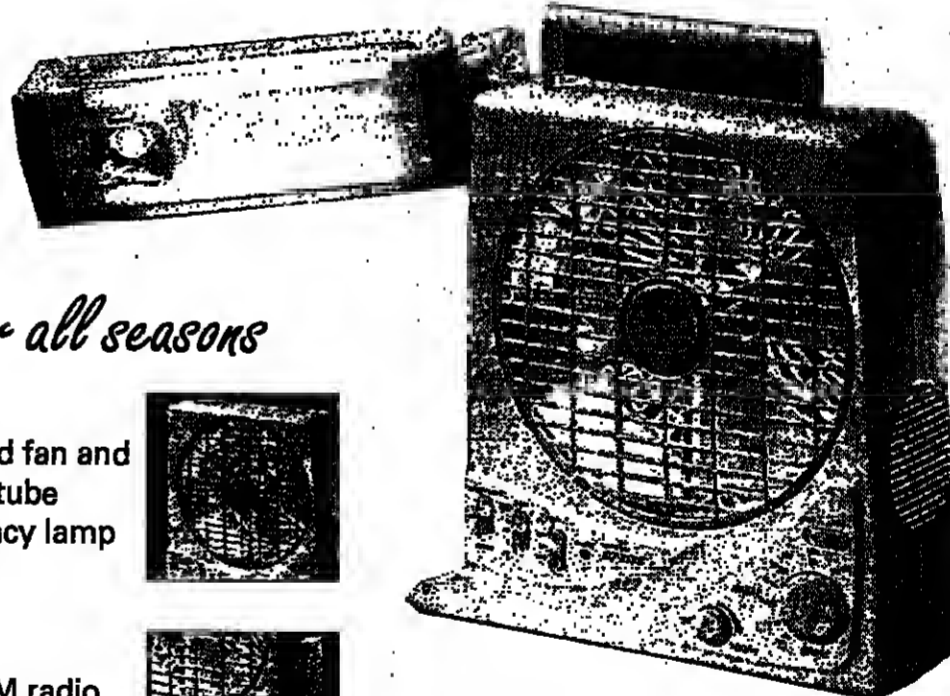
Landowner," "The Boss Overlooking the World," "The Powerful," "The Gardener" or "The Prayer-Leader." He is described as a human being who would reside in Jerusalem, though his presence would not entail the ingathering of the Exiles, the principle that is usually paramount in Jewish heritage.

The spread of heresy is, in the eyes of a Bratslav adept, also a manifestation of pre-Messianic times.

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Kibbutz rules apply to dogs, too

HEADS N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

A number of kibbutzniks have written to me about the problem of members' dogs. According to the letters, the dogs too often run free, chase cyclists, frighten children, and steal boots from members' porches, toys from sandboxes and laundry from washing lines. The dogs form packs at night and generally go looking for mischief.

There was a time when kibbutzim were like extended homes — members had rooms, not apartments, and the dogs were friendly and known to all. Today things are different. Members have purchased all kinds of dogs including Duberman pinschers, rottweilers and bull terriers, and not all of them are friendly.

Dogs on a kibbutz are subject to the same laws that apply to the rest of the country. But in general, on kibbutzim the authorities make no effort to enforce the law (except where rabies is concerned), leaving canine problems to the kibbutz itself.

Rational discussion between dog owners and aggrieved members should lead to agreements acceptable to all. This should include the responsibility of the kibbutz toward the members' dogs, the responsibility of the dogs' owners to the kibbutz and a set of clear ground rules.

Among these rules should be hours during which dogs are not allowed to run free, areas where dogs off-leash are not permitted, arrangements for training courses for members and their dogs, and members' responsibilities



When dogs run free, they can do the darndest things.

(Hanoach Gutsmann)

regarding protection of their property.

I have had the pleasure in the past of arbitrating such kibbutz discussions. Those kibbutzim that have chosen this route to settle their problems have largely managed

to deal with the issue in a satisfactory manner.

Dog-owners have to realize that some members may really be distressed by the behavior of their dogs while others must appreciate that these animals are dear to their human companions.

הכנסת הארבע

Closure, bombing fears mute Good Friday

FEAR of suicide bombers and the closure of the territories kept many tourists and Palestinians away from the procession marking Jesus's crucifixion on Good Friday.

"This is totally shocking," said a photojournalist who had covered the annual Christian march in the Old City of Jerusalem through years of Palestinian uprising. "Where is everybody?"

Fathi Taha, a Palestinian restaurateur on the Via Dolorosa, where the Stations of the Cross mark significant points along Jesus's route to the site of the crucifixion, agreed.

"It's about a quarter of what we had last year," Taha said as he watched several thousand pilgrims, scouts and clergy march in bright sunshine. Amidst the crowd were several dozen men carrying a huge wooden cross. "It's the closure."

However, some tourists were not deterred. "There's more chance of catching Mad Cow disease than getting killed in Jerusalem," said Wahid Ali, 39, of Manchester, Britain. The heads of Christian churches in the Holy Land on Tuesday called for an end

to violence.

"We address our appeal to our Palestinian people, Christians and Moslems, and invite them to allow peace to be born and to cease all violence," said an Easter Message signed by the heads of 11 major Christian denominations in Jerusalem.

"We address the same appeal also to the Jewish people. Palestinians are your peace partners, your brothers for building a new Israeli and Palestinian society," it said.

Meanwhile, France on Friday asked Israel to allow Palestinians from outside Jerusalem to be allowed to enter the capital during the Easter holiday.

"This is [Christian] Holy Friday and France is preoccupied by the closure leveled [by Israel] against the Palestinian territories which makes it impossible for Palestinians to reach the holy sites. This situation is resented during the holiday," Foreign Ministry spokesman Jacques Rummelhardt told reporters.

"France hopes that Palestinians of all religions will be allowed free access to the holy sites," he said. (Reuters)



OC Southern Command Maj.-Gen. Shlomo Yanai makes a holiday visit to Pvt. Gay, wounded in February's Ashkelon suicide bombing, at Sheba Hospital in Tel Hasbomer. (IDF Spokesman)

Woman held in flatmate's murder

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE are investigating the murder of a 25-year-old woman from the CIS who was found with her throat slit on the floor of her Tel Aviv apartment on Friday evening.

The woman's female flatmate, who police believe slashed her throat with a kitchen knife, was arrested in a drunken state. Two men who were in the apartment at the time of the murder were questioned before being released on bail last night. According to a police check, all four persons were in the country illegally.

Police said the victim was probably killed for romantic reasons during a drunken brawl. A neighbor in the Rehov Sheinkin apart-

ment block where the two women lived called police after screams were heard coming from the flat after midnight. The victim worked for a call-girl service.

When policemen arrived, the victim's flatmate opened the door, revealing her body lying on the floor with the knife alongside. The victim's identity has not yet been confirmed.

Yesterday the flatmate was questioned, but detectives said she had not yet given a full version of events, because she was still recovering from a hangover. She is to appear this morning in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court for a remand hearing.

Israel Prize winner Yehuda Amir dies at 69

ISRAEL Prize laureate Yehuda Amir died quietly at his Ramat Hasharon home Friday morning from brain cancer. He was 69.

During his more than 30 years at Bar-Ilan University, which named him professor emeritus, Amir was a steadfast champion of school integration as a way of promoting coexistence between ethnic groups. In demonstration of his own principles, he was also one of the few secular professors on the largely observant faculty.

Last May, he was recognized for his lifelong contribution to social integration when he was awarded the 1995 Israel Prize for Psychological Research.

Born in Vienna in 1926, Amir fled Austria with his family in late 1938. He served in the Palmach during the War of Independence, received his BA from Hebrew University, then went to New York in 1952, where he received his PhD in social psychology from New York University in 1958.

Amir is most renowned for his development four decades ago of the "social contact model," which demonstrated that the level of closeness between groups depends not just on contact alone, but on the nature and depth of that contact.

His funeral will take place today at 1 p.m. at Ramat Hasharon Cemetery. *Sae Fishkoff*

Fog briefly closes Ben-Gurion Airport

FOG allowed an El Al flight from Paris to make history Friday morning, when the plane was forced to land at Amman Airport, in the first landing there by an Israeli commercial aircraft.

The landing was the first invocation of a clause in the peace agreement with Jordan providing for the use of the Jordanian airport as an emergency field for Ben-Gurion Airport and vice versa. The plane refueled in Amman and flew to Ben-Gurion, landing at about 10:30 a.m.

Ben-Gurion reopened at 9:15 a.m. for incoming flights after closing earlier that morning because of heavy fog. Outgoing flights took off as scheduled.

The first plane to land after the closure was an El Al flight from Bangkok, which had to circle for 20 minutes. A British Airways flight from London had to be diverted to Larnaca, Cyprus, an El Al flight from Moscow landed at Atarot, and an El Al flight landed at Uvda Airport in the Negev. (Itm)

Brando: Jewish Hollywood execs insensitive to suffering of others

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Marlon Brando said he was angry at some Jewish filmmakers in Hollywood for not being more sensitive to the suffering of others allowing many stereotypes on film, though none of Jews.

"Hollywood is run by Jews. It's owned by Jews and they should have a greater sensitivity about the issue of people who are suffering ...," the legendary actor said Friday night on Cable News Network's *Larry King Live*.

"We've seen the ... greaseball.

We've seen the chink. We've seen the slit-eyed dangerous Jap. We have seen the wily Filipino. We've seen everything," Brando said.

"But we never saw the kike because they knew perfectly well that that's where you draw the wagons around."

"I am angry with some of the

Jews," he said elsewhere in the hour-long interview. "They know perfectly well what their responsibilities are."

Brando, 72, dropped his comments were antisemitic.

"I will be the first one who will praise the Jews honestly and say, 'Thank God for the Jews,'" he said. "The Jews are amazing people."

At one point, Brando qualified his remarks, apparently blaming "the old-time Jews that ran Hollywood."

The Oscar-winner also offered to open his home to an illegal immigrant couple beaten by two Riverside County sheriff's deputies on Monday.

WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear, warmer.

AROUND THE WORLD

City	Low	High	Wind	Cloud
London	10	12	10	partly
Paris	11	13	10	partly
Frankfurt	12	14	10	partly
Stockholm	13	15	10	partly
Oslo	14	16	10	partly
Amsterdam	15	17	10	partly
Brussels	16	18	10	partly
Geneva	17	19	10	partly
Zurich	18	20	10	partly
Munich	19	21	10	partly
Berlin	20	22	10	partly
Warsaw	21	23	10	partly
Prague	22	24	10	partly
Vienna	23	25	10	partly
Budapest	24	26	10	partly
Brno	25	27	10	partly
Prague	26	28	10	partly
Warsaw	27	29	10	partly
Prague	28	30	10	partly
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Warsaw	67	69	10	partly
Prague	68	70	10	partly
Warsaw	69	71	10	partly
Prague	70	72	10	partly
Warsaw	71	73	10	partly
Prague	72	74	10	partly
Warsaw	73	75	10	partly
Prague	74	76	10	partly
Warsaw	75	77	10	partly
Prague	76	78	10	partly
Warsaw	77	79	10	partly
Prague	78	80	10	partly
Warsaw	79	81	10	partly
Prague	80	82	10	partly
Warsaw	81	83	10	partly
Prague	82	84	10	partly
Warsaw	83	85	10	partly
Prague	84	86	10	partly
Warsaw	85	87	10	partly
Prague	86	88	10	partly
Warsaw	87	89	10	partly
Prague	88	90	10	partly
Warsaw	89	91	10	partly
Prague	90	92	10	partly
Warsaw	91	93	10	partly
Prague	92	94	10	partly
Warsaw	93	95	10	partly
Prague	94	96	10	partly
Warsaw	95	97	10	partly
Prague	96	98	10	partly
Warsaw	97	99	10	partly
Prague	98	100	10	partly

Ben-Eliezer, wife in car crash

Housing Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer and his wife, Dolly, were slightly injured in a car accident Friday night near their home in Jerusalem. The minister's driver accidentally stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake and the car crashed into a wall. The two were brought to Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, and released. *Itm*

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MANPOWER BRANCH Defense Service Law (Consolidated Version) 1986

Order to Report for Registration at District Recruiting Offices

Male and female Israel citizens and permanent residents, born between March 29, 1979 and September 21, 1979 both dates inclusive, must report for registration at their district recruiting office, in accordance with the Order to Report for Registration which they have received.

Men and women born between the above dates who have not received an Order to Report for Registration must register at 8:00 a.m., at one of the recruiting offices mentioned in Table A, on the date appropriate for their date of birth, as given in Table B.

TABLE A

- Jerusalem - Recruiting Office, 108 Rehov Rashi (Meikor Benuch)
- Tel Hasbomer Recruiting Office, Tel Hasbomer IDF Base (near Kiron)
- Tel Hasbomer Recruiting Office - Shalechet - Tel Hasbomer IDF Base (near Kiron)
- Haifa - Recruiting Office, 12 Rehov Omar el-Khayam
- Beer Sheva - Recruiting Office, 22 Rehov Yad Vashem
- Tiberias - Recruiting Office, Rehov Natrat

TABLE B

DATE OF BIRTH		DATE OF REGISTRATION	
BETWEEN	AND	MEN	WOMEN
March 29, 1979	April 12, 1979	April 21, 1996	May 28, 1996
April 13, 1979	April 27, 1979	April 22, 1996	May 30, 1996
April 28, 1979	May 12, 1979	April 25, 1996	June 5, 1996
May 13, 1979	May 26, 1979	April 26, 1996	June 13, 1996
May 27, 1979	June 10, 1979	April 29, 1996	June 25, 1996
June 11, 1979	June 25, 1979	April 30, 1996	June 30, 1996
June 26, 1979	July 10, 1979	May 1, 1996	July 3, 1996
July 11, 1979	July 24, 1979	May 2, 1996	July 10, 1996
July 25, 1979	August 8, 1979	May 5, 1996	July 22, 1996
August 9, 1979	August 23, 1979	May 6, 1996	July 31, 1996
August 24, 1979	September 7, 1979	May 7, 1996	August 5, 1996
September 8, 1979	September 21, 1979	May 8, 1996	August 25, 1996
Those liable for National Service or Reserve Service		June 3, 1996	

Male Israeli citizens and permanent residents, born between January 1, 1986 and March 28, 1979 and who immigrated to Israel between October 1, 1979, and November 15, 1995, and who do not receive an Order to Report for Registration for service in the security services by June 2, 1996, must report at their nearest Recruiting Office on June 3, 1996, at 8:00 a.m. Those reporting must appear on the date and at the time noted in the order they receive or, if they do not receive such an order, on the date noted above. It is strictly forbidden to come at a time other than that noted in the order, unless prior permission has been obtained from the officer in charge of the recruiting office. Those reporting should bring their identity card or registration slip they have received from the Ministry of the Interior, or their birth certificate. Immigrants should also bring their taudeit osh and passport. A woman who is married, is the mother of a child, or is pregnant, and who does not have a certificate testifying that she is legally exempt from defense duty, is required to come to a recruiting office and to bring documents testifying to her personal and family status, in order that she may be issued a certificate exempting her from duty. From the date of publication of this notice, everyone who is required to report, and who wishes to go abroad must obtain a permit to do so from the officer in charge of a recruiting office.

Avi Zamir
Chief Recruiting Officer, Manpower Branch

NOTE: The complete text of the Order to Report for Registration will be published in Kovetz Hatakevat, April 1996

Publisher drops Goebbels biography

NEW YORK (AP) - St. Martin's Press has canceled publication of a biography of Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, saying that the work it once defended is "an insidious piece" of antisemitic propaganda.

Faced with growing criticism from writers and Jewish leaders, the publisher last week canceled next month's planned release of *Goebbels: Mastermind of The Third Reich* by David Irving.

"We made a mistake," Thomas McCormack, the publisher's chief executive officer, said in a statement. "There is no worse way to compound a mistake than by not admitting it and not correcting it if you can."

Through a controversy that had built for several weeks, St. Martin's editors had stood by the book and insisted they found nothing wrong with the way Irving, a prominent Holocaust denier, wrote about Goebbels.

But McCormack conceded Wednesday that arguments against printing the book were valid. He said he examined the page proofs of the book himself and "despised it intensely."

"Do we wish we knew back then what we know now? Yes," McCormack said. "My feeling was that this is at base an effectively antisemitic book, an insidious piece of Goebbels-like propaganda and we should have nothing to do with it."

He said he originally defended the book because he felt its critics were using heavy-handed tactics to quash a book they had not read.

A report in *Publishers Weekly* last week called the book "repellent" and filled with "camouflaged admiration" of its subject.

From his London home, Irving told the *Daily News* an "organized and orchestrated campaign" had forced St. Martin's to cancel publication. The book already has been printed in England.

The Anti-Defamation League, which had repudiated the book, was pleased with St. Martin's decision.

"It's a question of responsibility," said ADL Director Abraham Foxman. "I think they finally made the right decision."

אליאב